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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOOTLE

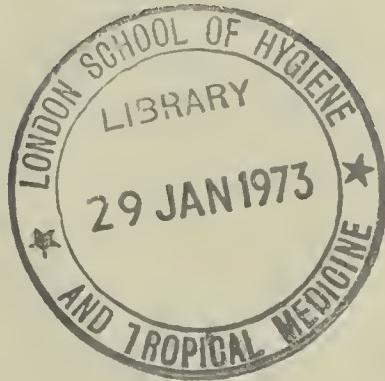


THE HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH, 1971

G. T. MacCulloch, MB, ChB, DPH,
Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical
Officer.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOOTLE



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Health Department,
 Balliol House,
 The Stanley Precinct,
 Bootle, Lancs.
 L20 3AH
 September 1972.

FOREWORD

*Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors
 of the County Borough of Bootle.*

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health and the Principal School Medical Officer for the year 1971. These are respectively the ninety-ninth and the sixty-fourth in the series on the health of Bootle residents and on the work of the School Health Service.

Changes in Administration

The year has been one of change and adjustment to conform to new legislation, and to adapt to the altered responsibilities laid upon the Health Department. On 1st April, 1971, the Local Authority Social Services Act, 1970 became law and the responsibility of the administration of certain health services was passed to the new Social Service Committee, supported by a new Social Service Department and headed by a Director of Social Services. The Services transferred from the Health Committee to the Social Services Committee were family casework and social work with the sick and mentally disordered; day centres; clubs; adult training centres; workshops; and residential accommodation for the above; the day-care of children under 5; day nurseries and child minding; the care of unsupported mothers including residential care; and home helps. At the same time the Education (Handicapped Children) Act, 1970 transferred the responsibility for the St. Luke's Training Centre and Special Care Unit to the Education Committee. Allowing some time in the middle of the year for the gradual changeover of responsibility for these services to the Social Service and Education Departments, administratively it was possible in the latter part of the year to concentrate on the development of some of the remaining health services. Nursing liaison schemes with hospitals and family practitioners were strengthened, while the family planning service and the chiropody service were extended. Also during the year the attention of Local Authorities was drawn by the Secretary of State for Social Services to the report of the Working Party on Management Structure in the Local Authority Nursing Services—the Mayston Report, which had been published in October 1969. The Report recommended that the Management of the Local Authority Nursing Services should be brought into line with the Salmon Management Structure in hospitals in order to ensure the smooth transition to an integrated nursing service within the reorganised National Health Service. All Local Health Authorities were recommended to appoint a Chief Nursing Officer to co-ordinate the Health Visiting, Home Nursing and Domiciliary Mid-

wifery services in their area, and to provide a single channel of communication on policy matters through the Medical Officer of Health to the Health Committee. At the end of the year the Council undertook a general review of establishment of all departments, and at this time the opportunity was taken to restructure the Health Department to suit the changing needs. The new structure, which is shown in more detail in another part of the report, includes a Mayston Management Structure in the nursing services, a strengthening of the medical administrative structure, and in the Administrative Section itself facilities to allow promotion, increased job-satisfaction and efficiency deal with the tasks of reorganisation which lie ahead.

Population

The 1971 Census Population figure was 74,195, showing a decrease of 8,578 over the 1961 figure. In the same decade excess of live births over deaths was 8,822, indicating a movement of population out of the Borough of 17,400 in that period. These figures would suggest that the population of the Borough has been depleted over the last ten years by ten average families leaving the Borough each week.

Staff

It is with the deepest regret that I have to report the death of Mrs. V. A. Benson on 25th July after a short illness. Her death was a sad loss to the Department, and particularly to the Health Visitor Section, of which she had been Superintendent for the last 12 years.

As in previous years difficulty in filling staff vacancies was experienced. Once again the Health Visiting Section functioned with about 60% of its full establishment, while the Dental Section continued with the Principal School Dental Officer and one School Dental Officer. On the credit side however we were fortunate in filling the vacant post of Medical Officer in Department, Dr. E. Johnson was appointed to this post on 1st June the post having been vacant for exactly a year. As the reorganisation of the staff structure only became effective on 29th December, it is not possible to make comment on its effectiveness.

Births

The Birth Rate in Bootle for the year was 17.7 per thousand population compared with 16.0 for England and Wales. Although this shows a slight increase over the previous year when it was 17.25 per thousand population it is most likely due to the Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population of 5,470 less than the previous year. Of the 1,315 live births registered 657 were male and 658 were female.

During the year 16 stillbirths were recorded giving a rate per thousand total live and stillbirths of 12.01 compared with 11.49 for 1970 and 14.84 for 1969.

The percentage of illegitimate live births to total live births was 8·75, an increase of 1% over the previous year when the figure was 7·78.

In 1971 the percentage of mothers having domiciliary confinement was 5·3% compared with 7·1% in the previous year.

Deaths

There were 24 deaths of infants under the age of one year and the Infant Mortality Rate was 18·21 compared with 44 deaths and an Infant Mortality Rate of 31·98 in 1970. The Infant Mortality Rate for Bootle for 1971 compares favourably with the Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales, which was 18·0.

Following the unexpected steep rise in the Infant Mortality Rate for Bootle in 1970, a retrospective study was carried out of the case records of the 44 children dying during the year. Further information was also obtained concerning each mother's pregnancy. No abnormal occurrences were noted nor could the deaths be related to any occurrence of infection. The incidence of respiratory infection and birth injury as causes of death in these infants were noted to be only slightly higher than in previous years. The incidence of congenital abnormality showed a moderate increase over the previous years, nine children compared with 6 but a very steep increase was noted in the incidence of prematurity. In 1971 23 deaths were due to prematurity compared with 9 deaths in 1970. Of these 23 cases with a birth weight of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less 19 weighed under $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and of the 19 18 weighed under 3lbs. Of the 18 weighing under 3lbs., 13 of these weighed under $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., of which 8 had a birth weight of under 2lbs. The increased Infant Mortality Rate for 1970 therefore was due largely to prematurity aided by the increased rate of congenital abnormality found during that year. In the survey no factors came to light which could be causal of the increased incidence of prematurity during the year.

There has been a corresponding reduction in the rates recorded in 1971 for Early Neo-Natal, Neo-Natal and Perinatal mortality, all of which have returned to average figures for the area.

As in the previous four years the Maternal Mortality was nil.

The total number of deaths from all causes was 784 or 10·54 per thousand population, as compared with 760 or 9·5 per thousand in 1970. Deaths from all forms of cancer accounted for 22·5% (22·2% in 1970) of all deaths; deaths from bronchitis and emphysema 7·3% (7·4% in 1970); and deaths from diseases of the heart and circulatory system 43·75% (44·7% in 1970). Persons over the age of 65 years accounted for 64% of all deaths compared with 56% in 1970.

During the year there were 61 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus accounting for 7·8% of all deaths. This figure compares with 7·5% in 1970, 6·5% in 1969, 6·1% in 1968, 6·4% in 1967 and 6·6% in 1966.

Infectious Diseases

No case of diphtheria or poliomyelitis was notified in the Borough during the year. There was a reduction in the number of cases of infective jaundice, measles, scarlet fever, tuberculosis and whooping cough notified, and in some of these the reduction was considerable. Compared with the previous year, measles dropped from 515 to 20, infective jaundice from 21 to 3, tuberculosis from 37 to 19 and whooping cough from 48 to 3. The number of cases of dysentery notified showed an increase to 43 compared with 7 for 1970. No deaths occurred from these diseases and no school department was closed during the year on account of infectious disease.

Vaccination

In accordance with the advice of a Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation and the recommendation of the Secretary of State for Health and Social Services, it became the policy of the Council to no longer recommend vaccination against smallpox as a routine procedure in early childhood. Vaccination against smallpox, however, is still recommended to all travellers to and from areas of the world where smallpox is endemic and for Health Service staff who come into contact with patients. As a result of this 462 children were vaccinated against smallpox, while in the previous year 863 children were vaccinated. The number of children vaccinated against poliomyelitis showed an increase during the year, 1,125 completed a primary course and 1,005 received booster doses. The figures for the previous year for poliomyelitis were 1,000 primary and 711 boosters. Acceptance rates for immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus remained similar to the previous year, as did the acceptance rate for immunisation against measles, the latter however at 313 for the year is a very poor response when one considers that the offer is made to about 1,000 children.

I am happy to report that during the year the Acceptance Rate for vaccination against German Measles increased. The total number of girls vaccinated during 1971 was 657 as compared with 492 the previous year. Early in the year B.C.G. vaccination was offered to all children aged thirteen years and to older children who had not previously been protected. The latter group included those children who had not been offered the vaccination at the end of 1970, owing to priority having been given to vaccination against German Measles. B.C.G. was therefore offered to 1,745 children and 968 of these accepted. The number of negative reactors vaccinated during 1971 was 683.

Family Planning

The Family Planning Service which is staffed and run entirely by Local Authority personnel continued during the year with one clinic session per week and 408 patients were seen. During the year, however, the service was extended to include domiciliary patients. The domiciliary service commenced on 1st October with one doctor and one health visitor doing 2 sessions per week. The service was grant aided under

the government's Urban Aid Programme. Patients unwilling or unable to attend the clinic and referred for advice via the midwife, health visitor or the general practitioner, were visited and in the last three months of the year 99 new patients were seen and 77 repeat visits made. It has been found that the home is a much more relaxed atmosphere in which patients more freely discuss their problems, but once they have been introduced to the service in this way many are willing to attend the clinic and every encouragement is given to them to do so.

Chiropody Service

During the previous year the demand for the Chiropody Service had built up to such an extent that patients were experiencing a long delay between treatments and the Council decided to increase the establishment of the Chiropody Service by one full-time chiropodist. As a result Mrs. A. Davies was appointed to the post of Chiropodist with the Authority from 1st October, 1971, and a second Chiropody Clinic was started at Grovers Lane Infant Welfare Centre. An opportunity was also taken at this time to extend the service to schoolchildren. During the year 373 sessions were worked and 2,159 treatments given. This shows an increase over the previous year when the number of sessions worked was 312 and the number of treatments given 1,944. Patients unable to attend the clinic continued to be seen on a domiciliary basis and those who found walking difficult continued to be conveyed to the clinic by ambulance. In October the Council approved the withdrawal of all charges for this service and now all patients enjoy a free chiropody service.

Nursing Attachment Schemes

The District Nursing Liaison Scheme with Walton Hospital continued throughout the year and 268 patients were discharged to the care of the District Nursing Service. This showed an increase of 82 patients over the previous year.

On 1st May, 1971, a Domiciliary Midwifery Liaison Scheme with Fazakerley Hospital Maternity Unit commenced, whereby the Domiciliary Teaching District Midwife and the Pupil Midwife accompanied their patient into hospital where she was delivered by them and twelve hours after delivery conveyed home by ambulance. A patient taking part in the scheme is considered as a domiciliary case for the purposes of the Part II Midwifery Training School, and the Pupil Midwife who has attended the patient throughout the ante-natal period is allowed to count it as an accredited case within the rules of her training course. At the same time the patient gains the benefit of the safety of a hospital confinement and the domiciliary midwives the benefit of working closely with the hospital medical and nursing staffs, a situation in which they will shortly be involved when the National Health Service is reorganised.

The attachment of Local Authority nursing staff to general practitioners in the Borough has always in the past been deferred because of the shortage of health visiting staff. This situation has shown no

improvement over the last few years and early in 1971 discussions took place with the general practitioners in the Borough and agreement reached to run a Pilot Scheme with the attachment of nursing staff to one group practice. The scheme started on 1st July with a District Nurse attending the surgery daily and a Health Visitor making two visits per week: a Domiciliary Midwife is also in attendance at the general practitioner's weekly ante-natal clinic. The scheme was favourably received by all concerned and it is intended to extend this scheme in the future.

Ambulance Service

In July additional radiotelephone equipment was installed at the Ambulance Station to form a communication control for the Midwifery Service; each Midwife being issued with a portable transmitter and receiver, by which means she can summon aid from the patient's bedside and at the same time, of course, receive instructions concerning other patients.

Ambulance Staff Training Courses continued during the year in accordance with the National Joint Council recommendations and seven staff attended a two-week short training course at Lancashire County Council Ambulance Training School. To supplement these, and similar courses in general ambulance training, in September an In-Service Training Scheme was started and a regular programme was drawn up. The programme includes ambulance related subjects and from time to time outside speakers are invited to lecture the staff on their particular subject. The scheme has been useful in helping to maintain the high standard of efficiency the service has gained throughout the years.

In March all staff received instruction on the use of Entonox Analgesic Gas Equipment which is now carried in all Borough ambulances and the treatment has been found most useful in relieving the pain of patients being transported to hospital following injuries.

School Health

The work of the School Health Service continued during the year, the total number of children on rolls being 15,680, which is 189 less than in the previous year. On 1st April the responsibility for the education of mentally subnormal children attending St. Luke's Junior Training Centre became the responsibility of the Education Committee and the Training Centre became known as St. Luke's School, adding 59 pupils to the total school rolls. The physical health of the children as revealed at routine school medical inspections was very satisfactory. No child was grouped as being in a state of unsatisfactory physical health and the incidence of children infested with vermin and those suffering from scabies or impetigo all showed a reduction in incidence. There was also a slight reduction in the incidence of verrucae recorded compared with the previous year.

As in the previous year the dental section was staffed by the equivalent of two full-time dentists, where the need is for double this

number. As a result the percentage of the school population inspected during the year was below average for the country as a whole, but the number inspected per dental officer was above average and the staff are to be commended for their efforts in this respect. In Bootle an above average percentage of children seen at school dental inspections are found to require treatment and of those requiring treatment an above average number seek treatment from the School Dental Service. The need for additional dental manpower and surgeries should be satisfied in the future with the proposals for a Health Centre at Netherton.

Once again we were unable to recruit a Speech Therapist or an Educational Psychologist during the year. Children urgently in need of speech therapy were referred to the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital, and Medical Officers continued to give supportive advice to Head Teachers concerning children with emotional and behavioural problems.

During the year under the provisions of the Education Milk Act 1971, Local Education Authorities were required to stop the supply of free school milk to pupils over the age of seven years, except in the case of schoolchildren in this age group who, following medical examination, were issued with a certificate stating that their health required them to be provided with milk at school. As a result 428 schoolchildren applied to be medically examined and 209 of these were found to require milk on health grounds.

Environmental Health

The detailed work of the public health inspectorate is reported in the body of the document by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. H. Parsonage.

Progress continued to be made in the field of Smoke Control, where 1,763 acres or just over half the area of the Borough is now covered by Orders and in the field of Slum Clearance where another 103 houses were dealt with by way of Slum Clearance Procedure during the year.

No serious difficulties were encountered in the enforcement of the legislation; 26 complaints of excessive noise were confirmed as nuisances and successfully abated; there was a considerable increase in the amount of containerised food inspected, and the excellent condition in which it was found left little to be condemned as unfit; and inspections of offices, shops, railway premises, and food premises indicated that standards generally were being maintained.

Although each decade brings new environmental problems, the three major areas where public health inspectors still attack health hazards are housing, food hygiene and clean air.

Acknowledgements

Close co-operation between the local authority health services, the family doctor service and the specialist service of the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board continued during the year. It is greatly appreciated and acknowledged with thanks.

It is also with pleasure that I record and acknowledge the interest and loyal support of my Deputy, Dr. N. M. Brook, members of my staff and the Chief Officials of the Borough; also the continued support of the Chairman and Members of the Health and Education Committees which, as in the past, has been an encouragement throughout the year.

G. T. MacCULLOCH,
Medical Officer of Health,
Principal School Medical Officer.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1971/72

Councillor J. C. HEVEY

Chairman

Councillor J. MAHON

*Deputy Chairman***HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR**

(Alderman G. HALLIWELL, J.P.)

Alderman Dr. D. BROWN, C.B.E., J.P.

Councillor T. J. HUDSON

Alderman R. J. ROGERSON

Councillor J. J. McCLELLAND

Alderman Mrs. J. GEE

Councillor Mrs. I. PARKER

Councillor Mrs. L. A. ASHCROFT

Councillor B. P. SPENCER

Councillor Mrs. A. M. BURGOMASTER

Councillor Dr. J. A. WETHERED

Councillor O. FARLEY

Councillor W. A. WISEMAN

Councillor C. W. HOPKINS

Co-opted Members*Representatives of the Bootle Local Medical Committee:*

Dr. P. W. DAVIES

Dr. S. J. O'CONNELL

Representatives of the Bootle Local Dental Committee:

Mr. S. F. CALLAGHAN

Representative of the Bootle Local Pharmaceutical Committee:

Mr. F. G. HIGHAM

Representative of the North Merseyside Hospital Management Committee:

Mr. A. N. JAMES, J.P.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

1971/72

Councillor J. P. HEARTY	<i>Chairman</i>
Councillor Mrs. M. F. MORLEY	<i>Deputy Chairman</i>
HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman G. HALLIWELL, J.P.)	
Alderman J. F. BORROWS	Councillor B. HILLEN
Alderman Mrs. M. E. CHARNOCK	Councillor Mrs. D. L. HOLDEN
Alderman O. ELLIS, M.B.E.	Councillor F. J. McCABE
Alderman Mrs. J. GEE	Councillor J. J. McCLELLAND
Alderman F. P. A. LEONARD	Councillor M. C. McCULLOUGH
Alderman R. J. ROGERSON	Councillor F. L. McMAHON
Councillor Mrs. L. A. ASHCROFT	Councillor T. J. McNICHOLAS
Councillor H. BAIRD	Councillor J. MARRY, J.P.
Councillor J. E. BENTON	Councillor Mrs. I. PARKER
Councillor D. J. DENT	Councillor D. PATRICK
Councillor N. FANNING	Councillor T. I. PERCY
Councillor J. T. HANNAWAY	Councillor B. P. SPENCER
Councillor J. G. HEDGEBOCK	Councillor W. A. WISEMAN

Co-opted Members

University of Liverpool:
Mr. W. E. MARSDEN, M.A.

Full-time Teachers:
Mr. S. LUDLOW

Liverpool Archdiocesan Schools Commission:
Very Rev. Canon Dean T. WINDER

Liverpool Diocesan Board of Education:
Rev. R. E. DENNIS, M.A.

Bootle Free Church Federal Council:
Rev. A. F. BARKER

Other Persons of Experience in Education:
Rev. H. O'DONOGHUE Mrs. M. G. HUGHES, J.P.

STAFF**as at 31st December, 1971***Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:*

G. T. MACCULLOCH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

N. M. BROOK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officers in Department:

B. HUGHES, M.B., Ch.B.

E. JOHNSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.R.C.O.G.
appointed 1/6/71*Medical Officers in Department (part-time):*

I. B. F. COLLINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

M. EVANS, M.B., Ch.B.

J. FRAZER, M.B., Ch.B.

E. PARRY, M.B., Ch.B.

A. R. UNSWORTH, M.B., Ch.B.

Principal School Dental Officer:

D. N. MAXFIELD, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers:

P. ROBERTS, B.D.S.

Vacant

School Dental Officers (Part-time):

Vacant

Chief Chiropodist:

J. WATERS, S.R.C.

Senior Chiropodist:

A. DAVIS, S.R.C. appointed 1/10/71

Chest Physician (Joint appointment):

S. KALINSKY, M.B., Ch.B.

Visiting Specialists:—

E. ALLEN, M.B., Ch.B.

Ophthalmic Surgeon:

F. C. DWYER, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., M.Ch.

*Orthopaedic Surgeon:**Public Analyst:*

J. F. CLARK, M.Sc., D.I.C., F.R.I.C.

*Environmental Health Service:—**Chief Public Health Inspector:*

H. PARSONAGE, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

A. DOWNIE, M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Public Health Inspectors:

J. BUCKLEY

S. HESKETH

W. J. MASON

H. G. BARNES

L. J. JONES

L. F. SHAW (Resigned 12/9/71)

J. BATSTONE (Appointed 1/7/71)

R. J. COOPER (Appointed 1/11/71)

B. HARGADON

E. F. BILLINGTON (Resigned 4/7/71)

J. RECK

J. BATSTONE (to 30/6/71)

M. BRENNAN

N. WILSON (Appointed 27/9/71)

*Senior Technical Assistant:**Technical Assistant:**Pupil Public Health Inspectors:*

STAFF—continued

<i>Medical Officer of Health's Secretary/Personal Assistant:</i>	E. E. STEPHENSON (Appointed 1/7/71)
<i>Nursing Services:</i>	
<i>Director of Nursing Services:</i>	W. WORTHINGTON (Appointed 29/12/71)
<i>Nursing Officer—Health Visiting:</i>	V. A. BENSON (Deceased 25/7/71) P. STEWART (Appointed 29/12/71)
<i>Senior Health Visitor:</i>	E. JOYCE (Appointed 29/12/71)
<i>Health Visitors</i>	C. CHUKWUEMEKA N. CLARKE M. HOME E. JOYCE (to 28/12/71) M. B. KEWLEY B. MADU (Appointed 1/10/71) M. I. E. O'FLYNN (Appointed 1/6/71) M. H. PEARCEY (Part-time) J. M. SEPHTON (Resigned 31/8/71) R. TORRANCE 3 Vacancies
<i>Assistant to Health Visitors:</i>	V. SMITH (Appointed 1/10/71)
<i>Clinic Nurses:</i>	P. EVANS (Part-time) M. SKYNER (Part-time)
<i>Student Health Visitors:</i>	K. C. HALL (Appointed 14/6/71) Vacant
<i>Tuberculosis Visitors:</i>	I. CRAIG K. SHERRY
<i>School Nurses:</i>	E. M. CROKER N. EVANS M. T. GAVIN G. F. HEALEY S. RECK M. E. RICE
<i>Nursing Officer—Midwifery:</i>	W. WORTHINGTON (to 28/12/71) M. MORRIS (Appointed 29/12/71)
<i>Senior Midwife:</i>	M. W. DREWERY D. SMITH (Retired 31/7/71)
<i>Municipal Midwives:</i>	M. E. CHAMBERLAIN C. DEMPSTER (Resigned 31/1/71) M. EVANS J. GORDON M. MORRIS (to 28/12/71) M. MOSSMAN M. T. PERRY (Appointed 1/2/71) D. TREVITT (Appointed 1/5/71) 5 Vacancies

STAFF—continued

<i>Nursing Officer—District Nursing:</i>	E. I. DODDS
<i>Senior District Nurse:</i>	G. J. SCOTT
<i>District Nurses:</i>	A. STYERS E. ASHCROFT (Appointed 20/9/71) W. BARKER (Appointed 26/4/71) M. BOULTON (nee Dolman) F. M. COOK M. DOYLE (Resigned 5/11/71) D. E. McGIVERAN (Part-time) M. MORLEY M. QUINN (Resigned 28/2/71) M. RYAN (Appointed 15/11/71) F. SHAR. A. SNELL N. J. STANTON (Resigned 30/9/71) E. C. THOMPSON M. TINSLEY E. WILLIAMS (nee Holmes) H. W. C. WRIGHT
<i>Ambulance Service:</i>	
<i>Ambulance Officer:</i>	T. R. SLATER
4 Section Leaders	
21 Driver/Attendants	
1 Control Assistant	
<i>Administrative Services:</i>	
<i>Principal Administrative Assistant and Health Education Co-ordinator:</i>	A. N. WINSHIP
<i>Administrative Assistants:</i>	D. BERNARD G. MURPHY
<i>Senior Clerks:</i>	E. M. DUNFORD A. M. GIRVAN H. H. HOSKINSON D. M. LATIMER J. WYLIE
<i>Clerks:</i>	M. BECKINGHAM N. CLOTHIER B. COSTELLO (Resigned 27/6/71) A. FRIXOU (Resigned 14/2/71) J. GREEN O. GRIFFITHS J. JONES (Appointed 3/5/71) V. OWENS A. PARR (Resigned 12/9/71) V. RALSTON (Appointed 5/7/71) 2 Vacancies
<i>Clerk Typist:</i>	E. ALLINSON
<i>Clerk/Dental Attendants:</i>	E. BLUNDELL (Appointed 26/4/71) J. LAMBERT (Resigned 31/3/71) H. MITCH B. BARR (Part-time) Appointed 2/11/71)

STAFF—continued

The following services were transferred to the Social Services Department with effect from 1st April 1971:—

Mental Health Services:—

Mental Welfare Officers

G. FOSTER, R.M.N., M.P.A., S.E.N.
J. A. D. GROUNDS, R.M.N., R.M.P.A.
D. K. W. HIGGINS, S.R.N., R.M.N.,
R.M.P.A.

Adult Training Centre:—

Manager:

J. TUFT, Dip.C.T.C.

Deputy Manager:

A. BUTTERY, Dip.N.A.M.H., Dip.C.T.C.

Instructors

C. BAGSHAW

J. CORBETT

W. H. LEE

V. SLATER, Dip.C.T.C.

K. C. TAYLOR, Dip.C.T.C.

M. WALLACE

Clerk

F. HAND

Caretaker/Gardner

Home Help Service

Organiser:

E. LANDER

Deputy Organiser:

M. JOHNSON

Marie Clarke Day Nursery

Matron:

P. A. REDDING

Deputy Matron:

S. FLEMING

Staff Nursery Nurses

J. D. ANDERSON

R. BATTY

J. KENTON

J. MARSH

P. NOLAN (Resigned 25/4/71)

G. E. STUBBS

J. E. WATSON

E. PICKERING (Part-time)

M. TARTT (Part-time)

The following service was transferred to the Education Department with effect from 1st April 1971:—

St. Luke's Junior Training Centre (now St. Luke's School):—

Supervisor:

J. EDWARDS, Dip.N.A.M.H., Dip.C.T.C.

Senior Assistant Supervisor:

P. PETERSON, Dip.N.A.M.H., Dip.C.T.C.

Assistant Supervisors:

J. COURTMAN, Dip.C.T.C.

M. DALEY (Appointed 7/1/71)

M. FRY, Dip.C.T.C.

L. WADSWORTH

D. A. WILLIAMS

Student Assistant Supervisor:

M. E. HOWARD

VITAL STATISTICS

			1971	1970
Population at Census 1971	...	74,195		
Civilian Population (Registrar-General's estimate at mid-year 1971)	...	...	74,310	79,780
Area in Acres (exclusive of river bed)	...	...	3,329	3,329
Inhabited Houses (end of year) according to rate books			21,667	21,594
Uninhabited Houses (end of year) according to rate books			320	329
Live Births:				
Number	...	...	1,315	1,376
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	17·7	17·25
Illegitimate Live Births, per cent of total live births	...		8·75	7·78
Stillbirths:				
Number	...	...	16	16
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	12·01	11·49
Total Live and Stillbirths	...	...	1,331	1,392
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	...	...	24	44
Infant Mortality Rates:				
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births	...		18·21	31·98
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	19·16	33·09
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	8·70	18·69
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	12·17	22·53
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	10·64	18·17
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)			22·54	29·45
Maternal Mortality				
Number of deaths	...	...	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	—	—
Total Deaths	...	...	784	760
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	...	...	10·54	9·5
Number of deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	...		nil	1
Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	...	...	—	0·012
Number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	...		nil	1
Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	...	...	—	0·012
Area Comparability Factors—Births 0·90, Deaths 1·70.				
Calculated on these factors, the				
Death Rate (per 1,000 population) is	...	...	17·9	16·15
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) is	...	...	15·9	15·53

The Rateable Value of the Borough as at 1st April, 1971, was £3,446,194
 The Estimated Product of a Penny Rate for 1971/72, was ... £32,351
 In 1971/72 the General Rate (excluding water rate and charges)
 was 91½p in the £
 The cost of the Health Services during 1971/72 was estimated at £284,539
 Equivalent to a Rate of 8·79p in the £

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS WITH THOSE OF PREVIOUS YEARS

Population

The Census returns from the year 1881 show the population of the Borough as follows:—

1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,374
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,217
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,556
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,876
1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,487
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,800
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,977
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,773
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,195

The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population at mid-year was 74,310. This estimate shows that the population of the Borough in 1971 was 5,470 less than in the summer of 1970.

Marriages

The Superintendent Registrar states that the number of marriages during the year was 667 compared with 652 last year.

Births

During the year 1,315 live births were registered, representing a birth rate of 17·7 per 1,000 of the population, that for England and Wales being 16·0. There were 657 male and 658 female births. Of the live births recorded, 115 were illegitimate.

TABLE OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT 1971

BIRTH RATES, 1901—1971

DEATH RATES, 1901—1971

Period	BOOTLE		England & Wales Rate per 1,000
	Live Births	Rate per 1,000	
1901—1910	20,468	32.3	27.2
1911—1920	20,748	27.6	21.8
1921—1930	18,884	22.8	18.4
1931—1935	8,367	21.8	15.0
1936—1940	7,959	21.6	14.9
1941—1945	1,327	25.2	16.0
1946	1,797	27.9	19.1
1947	2,022	30.3	20.5
1948	1,700	24.5	17.9
1949	1,541	22.0	16.7
1950	1,586	22.6	15.8
1951	1,554	20.8	15.5
1952	1,528	20.3	15.3
1953	1,596	20.9	15.5
1954	1,662	21.6	15.2
1955	1,627	20.82	15.0
1956	1,912	24.09	15.8
1957	1,921	23.82	16.1
1958	1,945	23.85	16.4
1959	1,933	23.55	16.5
1960	1,995	24.17	17.1
1961	1,993	24.10	17.4
1962	1,958	23.53	18.0
1963	1,852	22.22	18.2
1964	1,904	22.93	18.4
1965	1,699	20.53	18.1
1966	1,542	18.80	17.7
1967	1,387	17.10	17.2
1968	1,442	18.07	16.9
1969	1,394	17.44	16.3
1970	1,376	17.25	16.0
1971	1,315	17.7	16.0

Period	BOOTLE		England & Wales Rate per 1,000
	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000	
1901—1910	11,400	17.8	15.4
1911—1920	12,470	17.1	14.3
1921—1930	10,336	13.5	12.1
1931—1935	5,212	13.5	12.0
1936—1940	5,019	13.8	12.5
1941—1945	4,087	15.6	11.9
1946—1950	3,877	11.4	11.5
1951	901	12.0	12.5
1952	734	9.7	11.3
1953	602	7.89	11.4
1954	685	8.91	11.3
1955	730	9.34	11.7
1956	703	8.86	11.7
1957	811	10.06	11.5
1958	775	9.50	11.7
1959	813	9.90	11.6
1960	771	9.34	11.5
1961	816	9.87	12.0
1962	780	9.37	11.9
1963	773	9.28	12.2
1964	767	9.24	11.3
1965	780	9.43	11.5
1966	754	9.20	11.7
1967	761	9.32	11.2
1968	755	9.46	11.9
1969	779	9.74	11.9
1970	760	9.50	11.7
1971	781	10.54	11.6

Causes of Death

The causes of death, classified according to age, are shown in the table on page 23.

Communicable Diseases

There were no deaths from diphtheria, smallpox, chicken pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, or any other infectious disease.

Respiratory Diseases

Pneumonia was responsible for 66 deaths, Bronchitis for 57, Asthma for 2 and other respiratory diseases for 6, making the total deaths from respiratory diseases (excluding influenza and tuberculosis) 131. This amounts to 16·77 per cent of the total deaths at all ages, as compared with 15·62 per cent in 1970. There were no deaths from influenza.

Cancer

Cancer was registered as the cause of death in 176 cases, as compared with 169 in the preceding year. This represents a cancer death rate of 2·37 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 2·15 during the year 1970.

Violent Causes

There were 55 deaths from violent causes (including 17 from motor vehicle accidents and 6 from suicide).

Neo-Natal Mortality

16 children died before reaching the age of one month, of whom 14 died during the first week of life. This gives a neo-natal mortality rate of 12·17 per 1,000 births.

Infant Mortality

There were 24 deaths of infants under the age of one year, compared with 44 in 1970. The infant mortality rate was 18·21 per 1,000 births compared with 31·98 in 1970.

The rate of infant mortality in males was 9·13 and in females 9·13 per 1,000 live births.

Throughout England and Wales the rate of infant mortality was 18·00 per 1,000 births.

The rate of infant mortality in legitimate infants was 19·16 and in illegitimate infants was 8·10 per 1,000 live births.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE—BOOTLE COMPARED
WITH ENGLAND AND WALES

<i>Years</i>	<i>BOOTLE</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
1916-20	103	91
1921-25	91	76
1926-30	89	68
1931-35	87	62
1936-40	74	55
1941-45	77.2	49.8
1946	75	43
1947	91.5	41
1948	54.1	34
1949	54.5	32
1950	47.3	29.8
1951	39.9	29.6
1952	43.2	27.6
1953	28.8	26.8
1954	37.3	25.5
1955	28.8	24.9
1956	28.24	23.8
1957	26.55	23.1
1958	31.36	22.6
1959	35.18	22.0
1960	32.58	21.9
1961	33.12	21.6
1962	28.09	21.6
1963	34.56	20.9
1964	27.31	20.0
1965	19.42	19.0
1966	22.05	19.0
1967	20.91	18.3
1968	20.11	18.0
1969	21.52	18.0
1970	31.98	18.0
1971	18.21	18.0

A tabular statement of the causes of death of children under the age of one year is given on page 22.

Deaths of Children aged 1-5 years

There were three deaths of children aged 1-5 years compared with one in 1970. The causes of death were: malignant neoplasm 1, motor vehicle accidents 2.

Maternal mortality

No maternal deaths were reported during the year.

Inquests

Inquests were held on 52 deaths.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1971.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

CODE	CAUSES OF DEATH	Total Deaths under One Year					
		12 months under 9 months and 6 months under 9 months and 6 months under 3 months and 3 months under 4 weeks and 4 weeks under 4 weeks	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	Under 1 week
B 32	Pneumonia	—	—	1	1	1	4
B 42	Congenital Anomalies	3	—	—	1	—	5
B 43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc. ...	6	—	—	—	—	6
B 44	Other Cases of Perinatal Mortality ...	5	—	—	—	—	—
B46(1)	Other Endocrine, etc. Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE 48	All Other Accidents	—	—	—	—	1	1
	TOTALS	14	—	—	2	16	24

Personal Health Service

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Nursing Service

Vaccination and Immunisation

Ambulance Service

Prevention of Illness (Care and After Care)

Communicable Diseases

Tuberculosis

Leprosy

Venereal Diseases

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Notification of Births

The number of births notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act. (Total births in the Borough):—

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Included in the above figures were births in the Borough to outside residents:—

Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total births to Bootle mothers—born in the Borough:—								
Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Domiciliary births to Bootle mothers:—								
Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Births to Bootle mothers in hospitals in the Borough:—								
Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Births to Bootle mothers, notified from Hospitals outside the Borough								
Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1066
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

Care of Premature Infants

Notification is made in cases where the birth weight is $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less. In the case of domiciliary confinements every effort is made to secure a separate bedroom for mother and infant, and to provide a draught-proof cot with detachable lining, suitable bedding, hot water bottles and special feeding bottles; if any of the latter requirements are not available they can be provided on loan from the Health Department.

In every case of premature birth occurring at home, close liaison is observed between the midwifery staff and the health visitors. Special reference is made by the hospital authorities to the midwifery service when premature babies are discharged from hospital. Information is given as to the child's general condition and methods of feeding, special attention being paid to these cases by the Staff. Before the midwife relinquishes responsibility, arrangements are made for the health visitor for the district to take over early supervision.

The following notifications of premature live births to mothers ordinarily resident in the Borough were received:—

Hospital (including Bootle Maternity Home)	...	...	...	84
Home and Private Nursing Home	...	...	...	1

Home and Private Nursing Home	...	...	...	1
<hr/>				

Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations 1926-1937.

As amended by the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968

There was one case of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year.

Ante-Natal Clinics

Four Ante-Natal Clinics were held each week. During the year 131 new cases attended, corresponding to 9·7 per cent of the total live and stillbirths; in addition, 53 cases carried over from the preceding year continued under supervision, and a total of 647 attendances were made. It should be noted that Bootle patients intending to enter Fazakerly Hospital for confinement usually attend the Ante-Natal clinic held at that Hospital.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Clinic

This is a combined effort on the part of the midwife and the health visitor. Both demonstrate and supervise the exercises. Each gives talks on the subjects related to their individual field of work. The talks are simple and are given in a relaxed atmosphere, usually over a cup of tea.

In her talks the midwife deals with the development of the foetus; the process of labour; bathing the baby; diet during pregnancy; and the layette. The health visitor on the other hand deals with infant feeding; normal infant development; immunisation; and positive health.

During the year, 123 patients made 593 attendances at 98 Relaxation Classes.

Post-Natal Clinics

During the year 3 mothers attended for post-natal examination, but it is not known how many mothers attended their own general practitioners for this examination.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Eight infant clinic sessions were conducted weekly.

	New Cases			Total Attendances				Average attendance per Session
	Born 1971	Born 1966 to 1970	Totals	Born 1971	Born 1966 to 1970	Totals	No. of Sessions	
<i>Health Centre—</i>								
Monday ...	102	44	146	543	557	1100	48	22·92
Wednesday ...	156	58	214	869	884	1753	52	33·71
Thursday ...	142	44	186	792	810	1602	52	30·81
<i>School Medical Offices</i>								
Tuesday ...	120	18	138	541	493	1034	50	20·70
Thursday ...	89	34	123	437	459	896	51	17·57
<i>Glovers Lane—</i>								
Tuesday ...	137	51	188	746	709	1455	52	27·98
Wednesday ...	128	50	178	668	811	1479	52	28·44
<i>Simons Croft—</i>								
Friday ...	35	9	44	210	204	414	49	8·45
TOTALS ...	909	308	1217	4806	4927	9733	406	23·97

Phenylketonuria

The incidence of this hereditary disease is about one in 10,000 births. The amino acid phenylalanine accumulates in the blood causing impairment of the nervous system, and irreversible brain damage can occur in a matter of weeks. If treatment by diet is started early development can be normal and mental retardation prevented. It is with this in mind that the health visitors strive to have every baby tested as early as possible after birth.

The Guthrie method of testing a sample of the child's urine has been used since March, 1964 and this continued until the early part of 1968. From July, 1968 however, the more accurate Guthrie method of testing a sample of blood obtained by heel prick has been used as the method of choice. The urine method continues for cases where blood is difficult to obtain.

During the year 5 urines and 1,209 bloods were tested.

No case of phenylketonuria was diagnosed during the year.

The following table gives a summary of tests carried out since 1964.

Year	Number of Tests Undertaken		Cases diagnosed
	Urine	Blood	
1964/1965	1548	—	1
1966	1484	—	—
1967	1063	—	—
1968	561	677	—
1969	30	1332	—
1970	16	1311	—
1971	5	1209	—

Congenital Abnormalities

The following table gives a summary of Congenital Abnormalities notified over the past 5 years, classification based on the recommendations of the Registrar Generals Advisory Committee for the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases.

	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
Central Nervous System	9	7	6	11	18
Ear and Eye	—	—	1	2	—
Alimentary System	3	3	2	3	—
Heart and Great Vessels	1	10	1	7	—
Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—
Uro-genital System	3	6	—	3	1
Limbs	5	9	10	14	6
Other Skeletal	1	1	—	—	—
Other Systems	1	—	3	—	5
Other Malformations	5	1	2	2	2
TOTALS	28	37	25	42	32

Children at Risk

At the end of 1971 the total number of children on the "At Risk" register was 397 of which 127 were carried forward from 1970.

These are children who because of adverse genetic, pre-natal perinatal or post-natal influences are more prone to later handicap.

Children known to be handicapped at an early age, are not included, but are placed on the "Handicapped List".

The health visitors continue extra supervision of the "At Risk" children until it is evident that the child is making normal physical and mental progress. A child with delayed mental or physical development is transferred to the "Handicapped List," thereby making certain that he will be followed up, visited regularly, his progress noted and the information made available to the Medical Officer of Health for early examination and assessment.

Handicapped List

The names of handicapped children are entered in a register, the health visitors' record card marked, and a special card completed and filed separately. These cards are distributed to the health visitors every six months for a summary of their home visits to be recorded. A copy of all medical and hospital reports are also recorded. At corresponding six-monthly intervals a list is submitted to the School Medical Officer. The child is first included on this list on attaining the age of two years. This gives an early picture of the number who may need special education and it also ensures early medical examination and assessment.

The handicapped list "for observation" are included, and if later pronounced no longer handicapped, the School Medical Officer is informed.

32 children born in 1971 were placed on the "handicapped list". Of these 18 were congenital abnormalities apparent at birth.

The defects were as follows:—

Central Nervous System	...	...	...	5
Limbs	...	...	...	5
Heart and Great Vessels	...	...	...	2
Mongoloid	...	...	...	4
Defective Alimentary Canal	...	...	...	5
Defective Urinary Tract	...	...	...	4

For Observation

Pigmented Naevus	...	...	...	1
Slow Progress	...	...	...	2
Maternal Rubella	...	...	...	1
Bell's Palsy	...	...	...	1
Defective Hearing	...	...	...	1
Laryngeal Stridor	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	...	...	...	32

Welfare Foods Service

Distribution centres were as follows:—

- Balliol House, Stanley Precinct, Balliol Road, Bootle 20.
- Health Centre, Knowsley Road, Bootle 20.
- School Medical Clinic, Balliol Road, Bootle 20.
- Group Medical Centre, Simons Croft, Bootle.
- Glovers Lane Clinic, Glovers Lane, Netherton, Bootle 10.

Total issues over the last 5 years are shown below:—

	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
National Dried Milk (Pkts.)	3,701	5,457	6,619	9,370	11,335
Orange Juice (Bts.)	12,928	11,532	9,405	8,761	7,245
Cod Liver Oil (Bts.)	924	1,050	884	994	1,002
Vitamin Tablets (Pkts.)	1,837	1,752	1,525	1,001	1,042

Proprietary Foods

The following proprietary foods were sold during the year.
The figures for the last 3 years are included for comparison.

	1971	1970	1969
Dried Milk (Packets)	9,744	11,328	7,368
Cereal Foods (Packets)	2,021	2,040	795
Vitamin Preparations ... (Bottles)	696	708	849
Other Preparations ... (Jars)	156	150	123

Problem Families

A problem family may be defined as a family which, through physical, social, mental or emotional inadequacy is unable to benefit from the facilities currently available to all in the Welfare State in which we live. These families are unable to conform to the accepted patterns of our society, taking more from it than they contribute. They persistently fail to gain from the help and advice available to them from a multiplicity of social agencies, both statutory and voluntary.

In order to co-ordinate the care and assistance given to problem families in the Borough a team of officers, below chief officer level, meet at approximately monthly intervals in Committee under the Chairmanship of the Assistant Town Clerk. The Committee is known as the Health and Ancillary Services Staffs Co-ordinating Committee.

Problem families continue to be visited and supervised by the health visitor on whose district they reside. A register of families is kept. The number and type of case supported during the year may be summarised as follows:—

Bad management	...	...	...	...	11
Domestic difficulties and housing	...	...	...	...	8
Marital disharmony	...	...	...	...	4
Instability in one or both parents	...	...	...	...	6
Neglect and neglect with intemperance	...	...	...	...	5
Desertion	...	...	...	...	3
Illness and inability to cope	...	...	...	...	1
Illegitimacy and infidelity	...	...	...	...	3
					—
					41

At the end of the year the cases were reviewed and the following table summarises the position:—

Improved and removed from register	...	...	...	...	3
Some improvement but still under supervision	...	...	...	...	5
Children taken into care	...	...	...	...	2
Families removed from district	...	...	...	...	2
No change	...	...	...	...	29
					—
					41
					—

In many cases the Women's Royal Voluntary Service render material assistance.

Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child

Seventy five cases were dealt with; these came to the notice of the Department from the following sources:—

Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	69
Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	6
						—
						75
						—

The placement of these 75 children was as follows:—

Remained with Mother	...	...	...	...	59
Legal Adoption	...	...	...	...	10
Removed from District	...	...	...	...	3
Mother since married	...	...	...	...	2
Died	...	...	...	...	1

Family Planning

(a) Clinic Service

The Family Planning Service commenced in the Borough in October 1970, for the benefit of all citizens wishing to avail themselves of its services, and has continued to expand during the year. Sessions were held once weekly at Balliol Road Clinic, which was especially adapted for this purpose during the year. The clinic is staffed entirely by Local Authority personnel, each of whom (doctor and nurses) receive a full course of instruction (theory and practice) from the Family Planning Association. Advice is given to the married and the unmarried on every form of contraception, and cervical smears are taken from every patient starting oral contraception and who is aged over 25 years.

An arrangement was made towards the end of the year whereby any patient requesting an interuterine device could be referred directly to Walton Hospital and routine follow-up checks would be made the following year at the clinic.

It is hoped that the clinic will develop into a true "family planning" service, in that help will be given also to infertile and sub-fertile couples wishing to have children.

The number of new patients attending the clinic during the year totalled 153 and repeat visits numbered 255. A waiting list has arisen because of the number of patients requesting the service.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Clinic Sessions</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Revisits</i>	<i>Total Visits</i>	<i>Cervical Smears Taken</i>
1970	10	36	17	53	12
1971	46	153	255	408	70

(b) Domiciliary Service

The most important improvement in the service occurred in October when a domiciliary family planning service commenced under the Government's Urban Aid Programme. Only patients referred for advice (via Midwife, Health Visitor, General Practitioner, etc.) are visited, and these are usually persons who are unwilling or unable to attend the clinic, and for whom family planning seems particularly important. In the last three months of the year 99 new patients were seen and 77 repeat visits made in two sessions per week. The average number of children per patient was 3·9. The majority of patients requested oral contraceptives and a small number were referred to Walton Hospital for interuterine devices. This is a most rewarding service. The patients are far more relaxed in their own homes and are glad to be able to discuss their marital problems.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Domiciliary Sessions</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Revisits</i>	<i>Total Visits</i>
1971	12	99	77	176

Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children

The following report has been supplied by the Dental Officer:—

(a) PATIENTS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	<i>Examined</i>	<i>Number Commenced Treatment</i>	<i>No. of treatments completed</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	68	68	42
Children under Five	118	118	103

(b) FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	<i>Extrac-tions</i>	<i>General Anaes-thetics</i>	<i>Fill-ings</i>	<i>Scal-ings or Scal-ing & Gum Treat-ment</i>	<i>Silver Nitrate Treat-ment</i>	<i>Dres-sings</i>	<i>Dentures Provided upper or lower</i>	
							<i>Com-plete</i>	<i>Par-tial</i>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	72	7	22	21	—	—	9	1
Children under Five	110	67	74	1	—	—	—	—

X-Ray Examinations.—Facilities for X-ray examinations are available at the Liverpool Dental Hospital.

Assessment and Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped Children

The Assessment Clinic which started at the Special Care Unit of St. Luke's Junior Training Centre on 7th March, 1968, and moved to the Welfare Centre on 23rd May, 1968, continued to be held each Thursday morning at the Welfare Centre throughout the year.

The clinic was staffed by Dr. B. Hughes, Mrs. M. E. Rice a School Nurse who is in charge, Mrs. E. Williams, a district Nurse and Mrs. Mowatt, a home teacher. The staff had the able voluntary assistance of the mothers of the children and Mrs. Bowen, who left the clinic at the end of the year and to whom thanks are extended for her able help over the years.

Steady progress was made in the rehabilitation programme during the year. The other activities of the Clinic continued as in the previous year. These included, the assessment of the needs of the individual child, instruction in individual rehabilitation, remedial exercises and play, association in play with other physically handicapped and normal children and short periods in small groups in educational activity with the home teacher, Mrs. Mowatt.

There was an average attendance of 8 handicapped children at each session during the year. In addition there were several toddlers, the brothers and sisters of the children whom mothers could not leave alone at home. During the year two children left the clinic, both of whom were admitted to a school for the physically handicapped. All children attending the Assessment Clinic were medically examined by Dr. B. Hughes, and Mrs. E. Williams made home visits to ensure that the children were practising with the equipment between clinic sessions. During the year pieces of equipment have been presented by Warwick Boles School and the Bootle Branch of the Soroptimists Club.

As in the previous year, mothers not acting as helpers are encouraged to socialise and the "Coffee Morning" atmosphere with its exchange of conversation and experience has done much to increase the mothers' understanding of the problems associated with their child.

Once again, thanks to the untiring work and devotion of Mrs. Rice, the staff and voluntary helpers, the children attending the Assessment Clinic have shown considerable progress physically and socially, and gained benefit from it.

NURSING SERVICES

Following receipt of the Mayston Report on the Management Structure in Local Authority Nursing Services, consultations were held with officials from the Department of Health and Social Security, who advised the Council on establishment and grading of senior nursing staff, following the results of pilot schemes held throughout the country.

In December 1971 the Council approved a revised structure (see appendix) based on management principals, thus ensuring improved patient care by using sound nursing policies and effective development of nursing staff.

Mrs. W. Worthington, formerly Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, was appointed Director of Nursing Services functioning at top and middle management levels.

The three senior posts in each of the three branches of the service were reduced to one first-line management post, designated Nursing Officer, in each of the three services. One other post in each of the three services was established, on a temporary basis, until the reorganisation of the Health Service in 1974. These posts, although at field worker level, were designated Senior Nurse and receive a small supplement to their annual salary.

Attachment of Nursing Staff to General Practice

The Health Committee approved the attachment of nursing staff to General Practitioners in May 1970, and in March 1971 a group of two (later three) doctors approached the Department requesting attachment of nursing staff. Following discussions between the practice and the Local Authority, a scheme of attachment commenced on 1st July, 1971. The practice already employed a State Registered Nurse who attended to the treatment of ambulant patients attending the surgery.

A District Nurse attends the surgery each day whilst a Health Visitor makes two visits to the surgery per week.

The advantages of closer co-operation between the Local Authority nurse and the general practitioner, increased efficiency in patient care and the avoidance of duplication of work, seem to greatly outweigh the disadvantage of increased travelling time by the nurses, and it is felt that the quality of patient care can by this method be greatly improved.

A Municipal Midwife is in attendance at a general practitioner's weekly ante-natal clinic.

It is hoped that in the near future further attachment schemes may be introduced.

MUNICIPAL MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Staff

The establishment provides for a Nursing Officer—Midwifery and twelve midwives. At the end of the year the Nursing Officer and nine midwives were in post.

Notification of Intention to Practice

Twenty-one midwives gave notice during the year of their intention to practice midwifery in the Borough; ten of these were municipal midwives, and eleven were midwives in the Bootle Hospital Maternity Annexe.

Transport

The Nursing Officer and six midwives receive an essential car users allowance based on mileage.

Radio Telecommunication

The use of telecommunication was introduced into the Midwifery Service in July 1971, and has proved to be a vital aid to this Service.

The Midwife is now able to contact the Base Station, based and operated from the Ambulance Service Headquarters, from the bedside if she is in need of urgent medical aid for her patient.

She can be contacted whilst she is out on her round and be directed to wherever she is needed. The Midwife herself appreciates the benefits of the set, as she no longer has to travel between public telephone boxes to find a non-vandalised telephone in an emergency, and she is no longer completely tied to the end of the telephone when on call.

Unfortunately interference problems have not been completely solved and the range of the equipment has been limited on this account—but in spite of this the benefits of this equipment are immeasurable.

Ante-Natal Clinics

The Municipal midwives held ante-natal clinics at the following centres :—

Glovers Lane Clinic	Monday	1.30—4.00 p.m.
School Medical Clinic, Balliol Road	Monday	1.30—4.00 p.m.
Health Centre, Knowsley Road	Tuesday	1.30—4.00 p.m.
Simons Croft	Thursday	1.30—4.00 p.m.

Gas and Air Analgesia

All the municipal midwives are qualified to administer inhalation analgesia, 7 sets are in use, one of which is kept at the Ambulance Station and conveyed to the patients home when required. The remaining 6 sets are kept at the homes of midwives who use cars on duty.

During the year, entonox analgesia was given in 93 cases; Pethil-orfan was administered in 78 cases.

Medical Aid

The services of medical practitioners were requested in 71 cases during the year. In all cases the medical practitioners had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Cases Attended by Municipal Midwives

Confinements attended—

Home	...	...	...	70
Fazakerley Hospital	...	...	29	
			—	99
Home visits (ante-natal)	...	...	...	3,387
Home visits (puerperium)	...	...	...	1,698

In addition, the midwives made 8,811 home visits to cases discharged from hospital or maternity home before the tenth day as follows:—

	Patients discharged	Visits paid by midwives
Fazakerley Hospital	796	5,970
Bootle Hospital Maternity Annexe	177	1,034
Liverpool Maternity Hospital	188	1,323
Mill Road Maternity Hospital	61	393
Others	16	91
	—	—
	1,238	8,811
	—	—

Early Discharges

Of the 1,238 patients discharged from hospital before the tenth day:—

125 were discharged at 48 hours;

735 were discharged at 5 days;

378 were discharged after 5 days.

Births

Of the total of 1,331 notified live and still births to Bootle mothers the municipal midwives attended 99 of which 29 were delivered in Fazakerley Hospital, and the remaining births took place in the following institutions:—

Fazakerley Hospital	...	...	...	789
Liverpool Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	199
Bootle Hospital Maternity Annexe	...	...	...	180
Other Hospitals	...	...	...	64
(These figures include 16 still births)	...	...	...	1,232
	—	—	—	—

Patients engage the services of the midwife nearest to their own homes, and the midwife is responsible for their ante-natal care from the date of booking.

It is the practice where possible for a midwife to accompany all

cases of haemorrhage associated with pregnancy to hospital in the ambulance. These cases include early bleedings in pregnancy (abortions), ante-/and post-partum haemorrhages. In addition, ambulance emergency (999) calls where the patient is pregnant and has not been seen by a doctor are accompanied. During the year 155 patients were accompanied to hospital by a municipal midwife. In addition, a midwife accompanies patients discharged home from hospital before the fifth day following confinement.

District Midwives—Deliveries in Hospital

On the 1st May, 1971, a scheme was started at the Fazakerley Hospital Maternity Unit to provide domiciliary midwives with hospital accommodation to which they could admit patients for confinement. Provided no complications occur patients are transported by ambulance to their own home usually about twelve hours after delivery.

The scheme operates to provide more deliveries for the teaching midwife and her pupil, as patients taking part in the scheme are counted as domiciliary cases for the purposes of the Part II Midwifery Training Course. At the same time the patient has the added safety of a hospital confinement with as short a time as possible away from her home and family while the domiciliary midwife benefits from working closely with hospital medical and nursing staffs.

Two cubicles have been set aside for the use of the district midwife who along with the pupil midwife accompany their patient to hospital, where she is delivered by them. After both mother and baby have been medically examined and declared fit by the hospital doctor, the district midwife arranges ambulance transport to take them home where the midwife and pupil continue to give post natal care for twenty-eight days. The scheme has proved to be very popular with mothers and 29 have taken part in it during the year.

Training of Part II Pupil Midwives

During 1964 consultative meetings were held at Walton Hospital between representatives of the North Liverpool Hospital Management Committee and representatives of the Lancashire County Council and the Bootle County Borough Council.

As a result of these meetings the first training course with pupil midwives from Walton Hospital commenced early in March, 1965, domiciliary training in the Crosby District and in the County Borough of Bootle commencing on 1st June, 1965. Since 1966, four courses have been run each year.

During 1971, 14 pupils from Bootle, 2 pupils from Crosby and 22 pupils from Kirkby and Prestwich attended.

The pupil midwives work under the supervision of their teaching district midwife and tutorials and practical teaching is given by the Hospital Tutor and Director of Nursing Services. During 1971, 5 midwives worked as approved teachers. Lectures on epidemiology, infec-

tious diseases, maternal and infant welfare, and Local and Central Government administration are given by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Public Health Inspector, the Director of Social Services the Ambulance Officer and myself.

During the year, 38 pupils commenced the course and 38 qualified as midwives. The table which follows shows the statistics from the commencement of these courses in 1965.

Year	No. Courses Com- menced	No. of Students attending			Total	Passes
		Bootle	Crosby	Kirkby & Prestwich		
1965	3	12	6	—	18	18
1966	4	16	8	—	24	24
1967	4	16	8	—	24	24
1968	4	15	8	11	34	34
1969	4	12	8	21	41	41
1970	4	12	4	24	40	40
1971	4	14	2	22	38	38

Obstetric Training

Student nurses undergoing obstetric training at Fazakerley Hospital visit the domiciliary service and spend a day on the district. During the year 30 students spent a morning visiting with the midwife and attended a clinic in the afternoon.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

The establishment provides for a Nursing Officer, thirteen Health Visitors and two clinic Nurses. There are also posts for two student health visitors. At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Nursing Officer, eight full time and one part time health visitors, one assistant to the health visitors and two clinic nurses. There was also one student health visitor in training at the 31st December, 1971.

Transport

Six Health Visitors received an essential car users allowance based on mileage.

Visits

During the year Health Visitors made 18,256 visits to a total of 8,349 cases. The types of case visited are shown in the table which follows and comparisons are included for the previous four years:

	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
Children under 1 year	1,282	1,383	1,365	1,346	1,258
Children 1—5 years	6,549	6,404	7,115	6,952	5,098
Persons aged 65 years and over ...	102	165	300	200	202
Infectious Disease	42	40	52	42	42
Ante-Natal	201	221	250	257	196
Nursery	173	146	98	110	103
Others	—	10	—	10	38
Total Cases	8,349	8,359	9,180	8,917	6,947

Mothercraft and Relaxation Clinic

Mothercraft and Relaxation Clinics are held as a joint venture with the Midwifery Service at Grovers Lane Clinic and Balliol Road Clinic on Monday afternoons.

During the year 98 sessions were held at which 123 patients made 593 visits.

DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE

Staff

The establishment provides for a Nursing Officer and fifteen District Nurses. At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Nursing Officer (who is a Queen's Nurse), 3 full time and 1 part time Queen's Nurses, 2 District Trained Nurses, 8 full time State Registered Nurses, and 1 full time State Enrolled Nurse.

Training

The Council have in the past adopted a scheme for sponsoring the training of District Nurses by the Queens Institute of District Nursing, each trainee nominated by the Authority was required to give 12 months service as a District Nurse after completing her training.

District Nurse Training is now being organised by the Department of Health and Social Security, who award a National Certificate, and one nurse successfully completed this training during the year.

Transport

13 nurses have been granted a car allowance. If the nurse prefers to use a cycle, a cycle allowance of £1 per month is granted by the Council.

Source of new Cases

Source	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
General Practitioners	596	552	551	505	519
Hospitals	175	221	305	269	381
All Sections of Health Department	30	33	46	29	38
Direct from relatives and friends	27	28	25	24	16
TOTALS	828	834	927	827	954

Visits

There were 34,012 visits paid to 1,296 patients during the year, including 332 cases carried over from 1970.

Day Cases

With effect from July 1968 selected patients were discharged from Walton Hospital, hours after having had an operation. Patients being admitted at 8 a.m. for an operation at 10 a.m. are discharged between 4-30 p.m. and 6 p.m. The District Nurse visits at 10 p.m. the same evening and makes 2 visits daily for 3 days and then reduces her visits to once a day for the remainder of the week. A domiciliary visit is also made during the afternoon the patient undergoes the operation to ensure preparations to receive the patient are satisfactory and give assurance to the relatives.

During the year 10 patients were discharged home on the same day as they underwent an operation.

General Nursing Care

As in previous years, a large number of the patients attended have been elderly patients requiring general nursing care. Of the 1,296 patients dealt with during the year 638 or 49·23% were over 65 years of age. The number of elderly patients nursed in the previous year was 526, or 46·1% of all patients. The elderly bed-fast patient, the arthritic, or the patient recovering from a cerebral catastrophe requires a prolonged course of general nursing and rehabilitation and this is work which is very demanding on the time of the trained nurse.

Sick Children

The number of children cared for totalled 54 (or 4·2% of the total patients) of which 18 were children handicapped by Spina Bifida. One District Nurse with Registered Sick Children's Nursing training, cares for these children and during the year made 267 visits. She also attends the Assessment Clinic once weekly.

Enuresis

The treatment of enuresis by means of the Pad and Alarm Bell Apparatus is supervised in the home by the district nurse. Cases are referred by the School Medical Officer or the family doctor, and a total of usually six visits is made by the district nurse to explain the use of the apparatus and ensure it is being used properly. The co-operation of the parent is essential, and they must be prepared to get up themselves when the bell rings to supervise the child and to reset the alarm. During the year, six outfits were in use and the details of the 33 cases treated are shown in the Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer for this year.

Sick Room Equipment

In many instances effective nursing requires the use of suitable sick-room equipment. Not only does it assist in the comfort of the patient but it allows many patients to be nursed at home who might otherwise need admission to hospital. Items of sick-room equipment are available on loan to patients through the District Nursing Service.

During the year the following items were issued on loan to patients:—

Bed Pans	...	...	...	99	Sorbo Rings	...	30
Mackintosh Sheets	...	...	...	54	Air Rings	...	27
Back Rests	...	...	...	64	Bed Cradles	...	24
Wheel Chairs	...	...	...	42	Oxford Hoists	...	1
Urinals	...	...	...	58	Pennryn Hoists	...	1
Commodes	...	...	...	43	Air Cushions	...	1

Supply of Incontinence Pads

The scheme whereby incontinence pads are issued free to incontinent bedfast and ambulant patients continued during the year. 143 patients (18 more than last year) were supplied with 17,154 pads and 3,237 rolls.

An allowance of sixteen pads per patient per week is made free of cost but any in excess of this may be obtained on payment of the cost price. The scheme was amended in September 1971, when provision was made for the issue of four rolls per week to be made to incontinent physically handicapped children. No requests were made during the year for incontinence pads in excess of the free issue. A collection/disposal service operates for all patients who use incontinence pads.

District Nursing Liaison Scheme with Walton Hospital

The Liaison Scheme between Walton Hospital and the Bootle District Nursing Service commenced in January, 1969. Similar Schemes operate between the Hospital and Lancashire County, and the Hospital and Liverpool City Council. The District Nursing Liaison Officers attend Walton daily, and in the case of Bootle the visit takes about half an hour each day. The nature of the illness, the treatment and progress of the patient are discussed with the Ward Sister and the patient's needs and treatment when they return home are assessed. Home visits are often necessary to assess the facilities available and the nursing requirements for home care. This interchange of information is most beneficial to the patient who, having interviewed the District Nurse in the Hospital is discharged to his own home fully aware that the treatment he was having in Hospital will continue at home.

The Scheme has proved to be extremely successful in day-case surgery patients thus alleviating the pressure on Hospital beds. In fact, since the introduction of the Scheme patients can be discharged earlier from Hospital to the care of the District Nurse, their relatives and family doctor. It is also true to say, that the Scheme has done much to improve the co-operation and co-ordination between the Hospital Service and the Local Authority Services, in that, by their association the nurses have gained an insight and a clearer knowledge of each others duties and capabilities. A most valuable relationship has also been built up with the District Nursing Liaison Officers of Lancashire County Council and Liverpool City Council through association with them on this Liaison Scheme.

During 1971, 268 patients were discharged to the care of the District Nursing Service through this Liaison Scheme.

The Liaison Scheme has proved to be highly effective and beneficial to patient, doctor and nurse.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Smallpox Vaccination

Vaccination continued to be carried out by General Practitioners and by Health Department Medical Officers until November, when the Department of Health and Social Security issued Circular 54/71 which stated that vaccination against smallpox need no longer be recommended as a routine procedure in early childhood. This was agreed and vaccination against smallpox was discontinued as a routine procedure.

The numbers dealt with are shown in the table below:—

	Under 2 years	2-4 years	5-15 years	16— years	Total 1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
No. Vaccinated by Clinic Staff ...	105	54	31	—	190	406	196	319	367
No. Vaccinated by General Pract. ...	85	15	9	36	145	153	196	141	169
No. Re-Vaccinated by Clinic Staff ...	—	2	39	21	62	208	34	100	96
No. Re-Vaccinated by General Pract. ...	—	1	9	55	65	96	103	47	34
	190	72	88	112	462	863	529	607	666

Vaccination—Poliomyelitis

The number of persons vaccinated during the year was as follows:—

	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
Complete primary course	1,125	1,000	618	1,113	1,131
Booster Doses ...	1,005	712	82	745	720

Vaccination—Measles

The Ministry of Health Circular 9/68 stated that in the Minister's view vaccination against measles should be offered to all children up to and including the age of 15 years, who had not suffered an attack of measles or been vaccinated against it.

The Minister recommended that for routine immunisation in early childhood, measles vaccination should be given in the second year of life, after the completion of the basic course of immunization against Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis, preferably before the routine vaccination against Smallpox.

By the end of 1968, measles vaccination was offered to all susceptible children up to the age of fifteen years.

During the year 313 children were vaccinated compared with 343 in 1970.

The figures for the last four years are shown in the following table.

YEAR	AGE OF CHILD						TOTAL
	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-8 years	8 + years	
1968	1	158	196	184	673	507	1719
1969	—	117	107	35	60	—	319
1970	1	114	137	47	44	—	343
1971	—	160	116	23	13	1	313

Immunisation—Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough

	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-15 years	16—years	Total 1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
Triple Antigen ...	30	667	34	—	731	722	495	895	859
Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	7	229	—	236	258	14	360	19
Tetanus	—	—	—	6	6	15	10	18	2
Total protected against Diphtheria	30	674	263	—	967	980	509	1255	878
Whooping Cough ...	30	667	34	—	731	722	495	895	859
Tetanus	30	674	263	6	973	995	519	1273	880
Reinforcing Doses:									
Triple Antigen ...	—	5	46	—	51	43	51	48	33
Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	2	1006	1	1009	639	18	652	716
Tetanus	—	—	13	12	25	26	2	3	—

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Staff as at 31st December, 1971

The Staff of the Service consists of:—

Ambulance Officer
4 Section Leaders
21 Driver Attendants
Control Assistant

The station is manned 24 hours a day, and in addition to routine calls accepts calls from the Midwifery and District Nursing Services outside normal office hours.

Headquarters

The Service is controlled from the Station Headquarters in Markfield Road.

Staff Training

In accordance with N.J.C. Circular N.M. 192A issued in June 1969, and the recommendations of the Ambulance Service Advisory Committee, the attendance of staff on training courses continued during the year.

Seven staff attended 2 week "short" training courses at Lancashire County Council Ambulance Training School. One Section Leader attended an experimental Driver Training Course of one week's duration at Liverpool Ambulance H.Q. A second Section Leader attended a two-week "Ambulance Aid" Instructors Course at Cheshire County Council Ambulance Training School, and qualified as Ambulance Aid Instructor with special merit.

An "In Service" training scheme was introduced in September, and staff receive regular training in all "Ambulance Aid" subjects. The programme allows for visits by speakers in specialist subjects.

In March all staff received instruction in the use of "Entonox" analgesic gas; and this gas is now carried in Borough ambulances, and offered to patients in pain before and during transport.

Mutual Aid

Arrangements with the Lancashire County Council and the Liverpool City Council for mutual aid in cases of emergency continued.

During the year the Service provided assistance on 75 occasions, requesting similar assistance on 7 occasions.

Vehicles

At the end of the year the ambulance fleet consisted of 10 B.L.M.C. vehicles, as follows:—7 ambulances, 1 dual-purpose vehicle, 1 sitting case vehicle, and one 12-seater omnicoach. One ambulance vehicle was received new in April, replacing a 7-year-old ambulance vehicle.

Total vehicle mileage for the year was 116,785 miles compared with 116,088 miles in the previous year.

At the end of 1971 the ages of vehicles were as follows:—

Age of Vehicle in Years										
Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	Over 10
1	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	2

Radio Telephone Equipment

All vehicles in use are fitted with radio/telephone equipment, and vehicle contact is exercised from the main station at Service Headquarters.

In July additional new radio/telephone equipment was installed for use by Borough Midwives. The equipment is separately channelled, with the main control at Service H.Q. and each Midwife issued with a portable transmitter/receiver.

Calls

During the year the number of calls dealt with were as follows:—

Type of call	Day 7 a.m.- 11 p.m.	Night 11 p.m.- 7 a.m.	Totals 1971	Totals 1970	Totals 1969
Hospital Transfers	9,410	86	9,496	9,028	8,505
Accidents and Emergencies:					
(a) Docks	250	37	287	316	324
(b) Industrial	143	7	150	155	192
(c) Road Traffic Accidents...	214	42	256	295	270
(d) Home	1,055	362	1,417	1,331	1,309
(e) Others	699	158	857	854	875
Hospital Admissions	1,822	197	2,019	2,067	2,041
Infections	140	11	151	269	184
Maternity	393	302	695	773	762
Mental Health	472	3	475	476	493
Removal for Other Local Authorities	64	11	75	82	101
Abortive and Malicious ...	355	90	445	463	465
Midwife Duty	5	7	12	20	26
TOTALS	15,022	1,313	16,335	16,129	15,547

Patients

The number of patients carried has continued to increase, as is shown in the table below:—

	1971	1970	1969
Patients carried	31,689	30,650	28,911

During 1971 the total included 3,836 mentally handicapped pupils transported to and from the Adult Training Centre and St. Luke's School.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS (CARE AND AFTER-CARE)

Tuberculosis

The treatment of tuberculous patients is carried out by the Chest Physician employed by the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board and the patient's family doctor. Patients are seen at the Chest Clinic, part of the Health Centre in Knowsley Road where tuberculosis visitors employed by the Local Authority attend regularly and are engaged in the domiciliary visiting of notified cases and their contacts. Patients are assisted by the provision of sputum flasks and other nursing requisites.

Where the housing accommodation is overcrowded or unsuitable, representations are made by the Medical Officer of Health to the Housing Committee so that priority can be given to such cases.

Two tuberculosis visitors are employed, and during the year they made 2,407 visits to patients at home.

B.C.G. Vaccination

It is the practice of the Authority to carry out B.C.G. testing and immunisation of children aged 13 years and over. This work is carried out in the schools and is reported in the Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer for the year.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

(Prevention of Cancer of the Cervix)

Once again there was an increased demand for this service during the year. Two routine cervical cytology clinics per week were held at Balliol Road Clinic.

In all 94 sessions were held and 907 women tested. One test proved positive and this woman was referred to her General Practitioner for advice and treatment.

Municipal Midwives continue to take smears from mothers in the post-natal period, and during the year 48 smears were taken, none of which were positive.

Industrial cytology screening also increased in 1971, when requests were received from the Post Office National Giro Centre and from the Inland Revenue. In all, 594 women employees were tested, of which 4 were found to be positive.

The table which follows shows the results of these examinations yearly from 1967:—

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Sessions held (Clinic) ...	49	50	49	72	94
1st Examinations ...	223	253	356	635	503
Re-Examinations ...	22	43	30	13	404
Examinations (Domiciliary)	—	—	—	68	48
Examinations (Industrial) ...	—	—	—	77	594
Examinations (Family Planning)	—	—	—	12	70
Positives found ...	2	4	5	2	5

Provision of Sick Room Equipment

Until the 31st December 1968 a system of charging a deposit on sick-room equipment issued on loan was in operation, the deposit being refunded if the equipment was returned in good condition.

On the 1st January 1969, the Council decided to suspend the system of requiring a deposit on equipment issued on loan, for a trial period of twelve months. Under these conditions the service was found to be working more efficiently with an easier and more rapid turn-over of equipment on loan. In addition there was less clerical work involved and the new system was made permanent.

Requests for the loan of sick room equipment should be made to Nursing Officer, District Nursing, at the Health Department, Balliol House, Stanley Precinct. The items issued on loan to patients during the year are shown in the section on District Nursing Service.

Convalescence

In accordance with Section 28, of the National Health Service Act, 1946, convalescence not involving medical treatment is arranged for patients recommended by general practitioners. A period of convalescence was approved by the Health Committee for 12 adults during the year.

Fluoridation

No progress in the fluoridation of water supplies can be reported during the year. The Bootle Council in 1969 reaffirmed its 1963, 1965 and 1968 resolutions in favour of adding fluoride to the water supply. The County Borough of Bootle, however, receives its water supply from the City of Liverpool and it is to be regretted that the City Council has not yet been able to show favour for a Scheme to add fluoride to the water supply. Such a scheme, if implemented, would prevent a considerable amount of tooth decay in children and thus release pressure on the School Dental Service.

Chiropody

In accordance with the recommendation in Circular 11/59 Local Health Authorities were empowered to establish a chiropody service under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The service commenced at the Health Centre, Knowsley Road, in September 1960. A part-time Chiropodist was engaged for two sessions per week and this arrangement continued until April 1965, when a further weekly session was commenced. Mr. J. Waters, formerly the sessional Chiropodist, was appointed to a full-time position, with effect from 1st October, 1969. In January 1971, because of the increased demand on the service, the Council approved the appointment of a second Chiropodist, and Mrs. A. Davis was appointed to the post on 1st October, 1971.

During 1971, 373 sessions were worked and 2,159 treatments given. With effect from October 1971, the Council approved the withdrawing of charges from the Chiropody Service and all patients now enjoy a free service.

Where patients are unable to attend the clinic because of difficulty in walking, they are conveyed by ambulance.

At the end of the year 896 persons were on the register—810 old age pensioners, 84 handicapped persons and 2 expectant mothers.

Provision is made for domiciliary visits where necessary, and 699 domiciliary visits were made during the year. The number of patients on the domiciliary register at the end of the year was 208.

Maternal and Child Welfare Courses

Courses sponsored by the National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare were held for 14 and 15 year old girls at the Countess of Derby School and St. Catherine's School.

The girls, tutored by Mrs. M. Kewley and Mrs. M. I. E. O'Flynn, received instruction on ante-natal care, care of the mother and young baby and the toddler and pre-school child. During the course the students paid visits to ante-natal and Child Welfare Clinics in the Borough.

All 24 students who enrolled for the Child Care Examination were awarded certificates at the ordinary level, and 5 students received certificates at higher general level.

Health Education

The services of the Health Education Council, continued during the year. Posters and leaflets issued by this association have been displayed on notice boards of Corporation Offices which the public visit, and in Infant Welfare Clinics and School Clinics, where personal advice associated with or relating to the poster, was given to mothers and children in attendance.

Health Education to school children continued during the year. Posters and pamphlets on various topics were supplied to schools where necessary. These were followed by lectures by Health Visitors or Public Health Inspectors.

In July we were delighted that the Bootle Girls' Grammar School invited the Department to give a series of Health Education talks on topics of our own choice to 5th and 6th form pupils. Consequently, it was arranged that Mr. Brian Lemin, Lecturer at the William Rathbone Staff College, and health educationalist, gave one of the talks on "The Health Hazards Associated with Smoking". He was accompanied by "Smoking Sam", a life-sized model of a schoolboy who reveals his transparent lungs before and after smoking a packet of cigarettes.

Other talks given were on such subjects as Dental Hygiene—given by a School Dental Officer; "Foot Care"—by a Chiropodist; and Health Visitors spoke on such subjects as "Family Planning", "Venereal Diseases" and "Child Care".

Perhaps the most useful session was where answers were given by a Health Visitor to questions written anonymously before the commencement of the session.

It is difficult to assess the amount of Health Education carried out on a personal basis between Health Visitor, District Nurse or Midwife and patient, but it is felt to be the most useful form.

Merseyside Cancer Education Committee

The work for the Committee continued in the Merseyside Region during the year and six public addresses were given in Bootle.

Leaflets, posters and film strip teaching kits were also available to Constituent Authorities for use in health education programmes and covered the following subjects:—Cervical Cytology; Smoking and Lung Cancer; Cancer of the breast and self-examination; as well as general facts on the development and early diagnosis of cancer.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was as follows:—

	Cases Notified				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	2	9	1	7	43
Infective Jaundice	—	19	22	21	3
Leprosy...	—	—	—	—	—
Leptospirosis	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria...	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	443	252	108	515	20
Meningitis	—	—	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	12	10	11	8	7
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	37	31	37	37	19
Typhoid Fever...	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	44	27	2	48	3
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—

Food Poisoning

Food Poisoning notifications (corrected) were returned to the Registrar General as Follows:—

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
TOTAL	Nil	Nil	2	42	5
<i>Outbreaks due to Identified agents:</i>					
Total outbreaks	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	—
Total cases	Nil	Nil	Nil	33	—
<i>Outbreaks due to Undiscovered Causes:</i>					
Total outbreaks	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—
Total cases	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—
<i>Single cases:</i>					
Agents identified ...	Nil	Nil	2	9	5
Unknown cause ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

Register

The number of patients on the register at 31st December, 1971, totalled 629. The patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis totalled 613. The patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis totalled 16.

Incidence

The number of new cases notified during the year under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, was 19 (19 pulmonary and no non-pulmonary), as compared with 30 for the previous year. Notifications during recent years were as follows:—

Year	Tuberculosis Notifications					
1960	47
1961	55
1962	43
1963	77
1964	45
1965	42
1966	47
1967	30
1968	31
1969	37
1970	30
1971	19

Mortality

There were no deaths from tuberculosis during the year.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Incidence

Nineteen new cases suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1971. The numbers notified during the past few years were as follows:—

Year	Notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis					
1960	45
1961	51
1962	40
1963	69
1964	40
1965	40
1966	44
1967	28
1968	31
1969	32
1970	28
1971	19

Mortality

There were no deaths certified as being due to pulmonary tuberculosis during the year.

Chest Clinic

During the year the Chest Physician examined 319 persons of whom 17 were eventually diagnosed as tuberculous. Attention continued to be paid to securing the attendance for examination of contacts of notified cases and 199 contacts were examined during the year. The tuberculosis visitors made 2,407 visits to homes of tuberculosis patients.

During the year 130 children received B.C.G. vaccination at the Chest Clinic.

The number of contacts examined and the number of home visits during the past few years is shown in the following table:—

Year				Contacts examined	Home Visits
1960	...	...	...	240	... 2,923
1961	...	...	...	452	... 2,844
1962	...	...	...	308	... 2,938
1963	...	...	...	323	... 2,560
1964	...	...	...	295	... 2,202
1965	...	...	...	264	... 1,848
1966	...	...	...	424	... 1,889
1967	...	...	...	306	... 1,831
1968	...	...	...	289	... 1,572
1969	...	...	...	216	... 2,032
1970	...	...	...	238	... 2,165
1971	...	...	...	199	... 2,407

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Incidence

During the year no new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified as compared with 2 in 1970.

Mortality

No deaths were certified to be due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

PREVENTIVE, CARE AND AFTER-CARE SERVICES

Ascertainment of Contacts

In every case, after receipt of a notification, a visit is paid to the home with the object of tracing contacts and arrangements are made for their examination at the Chest Clinic. In the case of children under 15, the Chest Physician examines with a view to ascertaining whether B.C.G. vaccination should be given. Adults are referred to the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit for a chest X-Ray.

Special clinics are held twice weekly for children who are contacts of notified and known cases. By this means the children are kept separate from any known cases of tuberculosis while attending the Clinic.

The number of contacts examined in relation to the number of notified cases in recent years is as follows:—

Year	Cases Notified (Pulmonary)	Contacts examined
1960	45	240
1961	51	452
1962	40	308
1963	69	323
1964	40	295
1965	40	264
1966	45	424
1967	28	306
1968	31	289
1969	32	216
1970	30	238
1971	19	199

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, BOOTLE AND
ENGLAND AND WALES, 1937—1971

Year	<i>Death Rate from Tuberculosis (All Forms) per 1,000 population</i>	
	BOOTLE	England & Wales
1937	1·11	0·69
1938	1·05	0·63
1939	1·08	0·58
1940	1·03	0·67
1941	1·62	0·73
1942	1·37	0·65
1943	1·28	0·67
1944	1·14	0·63
1945	1·01	0·62
1946	1·20	0·55
1947	0·92	0·55
1948	0·92	0·51
1949	1·04	0·45
1950	0·88	0·36
1951	0·54	0·31
1952	0·53	0·24
1953	0·29	0·20
1954	0·27	0·18
1955	0·23	0·15
1956	0·11	0·12
1957	0·24	0·10
1958	0·09	0·10
1959	0·09	0·08
1960	0·15	0·07
1961	0·22	0·07
1962	0·18	0·07
1963	0·05	0·06
1964	0·07	0·05
1965	0·04	0·05
1966	0·08	0·05
1967	0·02	0·04
1968	0·04	0·03
1969	0·04	0·02
1970	0·13	0·02
1971	0·00	0·02

PUBLIC HEALTH (LEPROSY) REGULATIONS, 1966

These regulations became operative on the 1st March, 1966.

Leprosy was made notifiable in England and Wales in 1951, but all information concerning the incidence of this disease had to be sent directly by the general practitioner or the hospital doctor to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

Under the new Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations, 1966, confidentiality will be maintained, but notifications will be sent instead to the Medical Officer of the Local Health Authority in which the patient is situated. The Medical Officer of Health will in turn transmit the information to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

In this way any patient suffering from Leprosy will be brought within the scope of the Health and Welfare Services simply and immediately and, at the same time, the powers given to Medical Officers of Health in the Public Health Acts of 1936, and 1961, for preventing the spread of disease will now apply to Leprosy.

During the year there were no cases of Leprosy notified in the Borough.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The treatment of venereal disease became the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board as from the 5th July, 1948. Facilities for the treatment of these diseases have been available to Bootle residents at a special clinic held at Bootle Hospital until the 31st December, 1965, when this clinic closed. Since the 1st January, 1966 the treatment of male patients has been undertaken at the Seamen's Dispensary, Liverpool, and the same facilities are available to female patients at the Liverpool Royal Infirmary and at the Newsham General Hospital. The special clinic of the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool also treats male patients.

The following tables show the number of new cases treated at the Liverpool Venereal Diseases Clinics 1967 to 1971.

Total New Cases

1967		1968		1969		1970		1971	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
161	55	154	55	168	61	190	66	174	71
216		209		229		256		245	

Seamen's Dispensary—Males

	1967		1968		1969		1970		1971	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
New Patients Examined	123		117		120		130		111	
New Cases—Syphilis	2		1		1		1		2	
New Cases—Gonorrhoea	22		13		25		34		30	
New Cases—Others Requiring treatment	99		103		94		95		79	

Liverpool Royal Infirmary

	1967		1968		1969		1970		1971	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
New Patients Examined	...	38	23	37	33	48	45	60	49	63
New Cases—Syphilis	...	3	2	2	3	1	2	—	1	3
New Cases—Gonorrhoea	...	12	8	11	11	14	11	20	12	17
New Cases—Others requiring treatment		23	13	24	19	33	32	40	36	43
										49

Newsham General Hospital—Female

	1967		1968		1969		1970		1971	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
New Patients Examined	22		22		16		17		15	
New Cases—Syphilis	—		—		—		1		—	
New Cases—Gonorrhoea	—		4		4		6		4	
New Cases—Others requiring treatment		22	18		12		10		11	

Social Services

Epilepsy and Cerebral Palsy

Blind Welfare

Home Help Service

Nursery and Child Minders

Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child

Mental Health Service

Adult Training Centre

Marie Clarke Day Nursery

SOCIAL SERVICES

In this section in previous years information has been supplied concerning Blind Welfare, Epilepsy and Cerebral Palsy by the Chief Welfare Officer. For the Report this year the information has been received from the Director of Social Services and in addition information concerning the Health Services which were transferred to the new Social Services Committee and have therefore come under the administrative direction of the Director of Social Services from the 1st April, 1971, when the Local Authority Social Services Act, 1970 became operable. The Medical Officer of Health is indebted to and would like to thank Mr. F. Davidson, Director of Social Services for the information and statistics contained in this section.

EPILEPSY AND CEREBRAL PALSY

Epilepsy

It is difficult to assess the incidence of epilepsy as the condition is not notifiable, but the following statistics have been taken from records:—

			Males	Females	Total
Domiciliary	...	...	12	14	22
Colony	...	...	9	5	14
			—	—	—
Total	...	21	19	40	—
			—	—	—

Cerebral Palsy

The incidence of this disease is not known completely as it is not notifiable. The following cases are under supervision:—

			Males	Females	Total
Domiciliary	...	...	11	9	20
Institution	...	...	—	—	—

BLIND WELFARE

A. Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrobulbar Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F. of Form B.D.8 recommends:—				
(a) No treatment	14	4	—	14
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	2	3	—	—
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	2	3	—	—

Total Number of Forms B.D.8 received during the year—1971, 37

The following are the numbers of Blind and Partially-Sighted Persons on the registers at 31st December, 1971:—

Blind Register:—

		Males	Females	Total
Adults	...	47	105	152
Children	...	—	2	2
Total	...	47	107	154

Partially-Sighted Register:—

		Males	Females	Total
Adults	...	22	51	73
Children	...	7	5	12
Total	...	29	56	85

B. Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Total number of cases notified during the year—One.

Home Help Service

The establishment provides for a supervisor, a deputy supervisor, and the equivalent of 47 full-time home helps.

Mrs. Lander, the Home Help Organiser, retired in November 1971 after 28 years service with the Corporation. Her Deputy, Miss M. Johnson, succeeded her from 1st November, 1971.

The Home Helps provided a service to 490 cases during the year. Of these 177 were new cases.

The following is a classification of the cases assisted:—

<i>Type of Case</i>					<i>Households provided with help</i>
(a) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	3
(b) Maternity	...	...	...	...	—
(c) Chronic Sick and Elderly	...	...	...	...	471
(d) Other	...	...	...	...	16
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	490
					—

Total no. of hours worked 81,840

Where a case has been terminated and, after a lapse of time, is again provided with help in the same year, it is not counted as a new case.

Persons are required to contribute towards the cost of the service at an hourly rate, the amount being determined by reference to a scale of assessment adopted by the Department of Health and Social Security.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948, as amended by Section 60, Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968

Child Minders

The Act requires the registration of a child minder who is looking after one or more children under school age for reward where the child is not related to the minder.

In 1971 the number of new registrations for child minders was 3 compared with 5 in 1970. At the end of the year there were 16 Child Minders on the register.

Playgroups

Playgroup activities in the Borough continued to develop during the year. It is the policy of the Council, in recognising the importance the playgroup has in the child's normal development, to give encouragement to persons wishing to set them up.

At the end of the year eleven Playgroups were registered and active in the Borough.

The Bootle Association of Pre-School Playgroups plays a very active role in the work of Playgroups in Bootle.

Care of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child

Six unmarried expectant mothers were admitted to Homes of the Moral Welfare Agencies at the expense of the Corporation during the year.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Mental Illness

During the year, 229 persons were admitted to hospital for psychiatric treatment; 130 males and 99 females. Of the total number of patients admitted to hospital 34 were admitted for observation under the provisions of Section 29 or 25 of the Mental Health Act 1959, and 190 were admitted informally. 3 patients were admitted under Section 60 and two patients under Section 26 of the Mental Health Act 1959. 22 patients were taken for treatment as Day Patients, 198 patients were discharged during the year. The majority of patients were admitted to Winwick Hospital and Ormskirk District General Hospital. Other patients have been admitted to Rainhill, Walton, Sefton General and Mostons Hospitals.

Sub-normality and Severe Sub-normality

14 males and 6 females were admitted to National Health Service Hospitals, and 3 males were accommodated in private hostels.

Hospital Care

Two males were admitted for permanent care, and two males for treatment under the provision of Section 26 of the Mental Health Act 1959. At the end of the year 8 persons were on the waiting list for hospital care.

Home Visits

A total of 2,731 visits were made including 1,739 in connection with investigations, admission or discharges concerning the mentally ill. 1,002 visits were made in connection with the mentally subnormal.

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

The Adult Training Centre which was opened in 1965 has accommodation for training 90 mentally subnormal adults.

Staff

The establishment of the Centre provides for a Manager, Deputy Manager, 5 Instructors, a Bus Escort/Domestic Worker, one Domestic, Clerical Assistant and a Caretaker. Mr. Taylor, Instructor in Metal-work, has completed a Training Course at Harris College, Preston. Mrs. Corbett, Domestic Science Instructor, commenced a 12-months Course in September 1971. The Manager, Mr. Tuft, commenced an 18-weeks Course for Adult Training Centre Managers at Birmingham Polytechnic in September 1971.

Parents/Staff Association

Still very active, trainees visit hostel at Cwm Penmachro, North Wales weekly. Various fund raising functions are arranged by the Association during the year.

Trainees

There are now 65 trainees on the roll. Nine trainees commenced during the year which included 3 from the Junior Training Centre and 4 from Residential Special Schools. Four trainees were placed in full-time employment, two were admitted to hospital for long-term care, two left the district and two died.

Work is now being obtained through the "Merit" Organisation to which an annual grant is made.

Marie Clarke Day Nursery

This Nursery, situated in Linacre Lane, was officially opened on 7th October, 1971, by Dr. Marie B. Clarke, a former long-serving Deputy Medical Officer of Health, after whom the nursery is named.

The Establishment of the nursery provides for a Matron, Deputy Matron, 7 full-time and 2 part-time Staff Nurses and 3 domestic staff.

In August 1971, the Matron, Mrs. P. Redding was seriously injured in a motor accident and is still absent from duty. Miss S. Fleming, Deputy Matron has been in charge of the Nursery in the Matron's absence.

Charges for places in the nursery are on an income and expenditure basis, with a maximum weekly charge of £5.

The children are cared for by qualified staff, and are grouped in mixed ages, to give the feeling of a family.

Admission to the nursery is based on the social needs of the applicant and the demand for places is far in excess of those available. As a result a further Day Nursery is proposed for the Netherton area.

Environmental Health Service

**H. Parsonage, FRSH, MAPHI,
Chief Public Health Inspector.**

Foreword

Nuisances and Defects

Food and Drugs/Food Hygiene

Factories Act 1961

Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

Air Pollution

Housing

General

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

During the year further progress was made in the Council's Clean Air Programme. The Bootle and Litherland Smoke Control Order which was made the previous year came into operation on the 1st July, 1971. Since the commencement of the Programme, eleven smoke control orders have been made and are in operation. These orders are in respect of eleven smoke control areas which contain 9,967 premises and cover 1,763 acres, just over half of the total of the County Borough.

The amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere is measured by means of the volumetric apparatus, and it is most encouraging to find that readings, taken over a number of years, indicate a substantial reduction of these pollutants in established smoke control areas.

Progress with slum clearance is being maintained, three compulsory purchase orders were made during the year in respect of clearance areas comprising 103 houses, occupied by 328 persons. Altogether, 2,244 unfit houses have been dealt with by way of slum clearance procedure since the commencement of the Programme.

There was an increase in the number of applications for qualification certificates, 543 as against 405 for the previous year. One result of the qualification certificate procedure is that many houses which are already provided with the standard amenities are brought up to a reasonable standard of repair in order that they may qualify for a certificate which has the effect of converting a controlled tenancy to a regulated tenancy (Housing Act, 1969, Section 44 (1)).

The amount of imported food received at the Containerbase and at warehouses increased by some thousands of tons. Most of this food had been exported from Australia by the container method, and it was found to be in excellent condition, only a very small percentage had to be condemned.

The working conditions of persons employed in offices and shops are controlled by the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. The total number of registered premises is now 811, and more than 900 visits of inspection were made to these premises during the year. Generally speaking, no serious difficulty has been experienced in the enforcement of the Act. Further details of the administration of the Act are set out elsewhere in this Report.

More than 948 visits of inspection were made to premises where food is prepared for sale, or sold, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

It was encouraging to find that standards of hygiene generally were being maintained, although, as stated in the Annual Report for the previous year, there is still room for improvement, especially in personal hygiene.

There was an increase in the number of complaints received of excessive noise and the great majority of these complaints were found to be justified. It must be accepted that a certain level of continuous background noise is inevitable in this mechanical age, but nevertheless there are many instances where excessive noise is created as a result of sheer carelessness. The serious effects of excessive noise and vibration should receive much more nation-wide publicity.

There were 1,849 complaints from householders, and notices were served in respect of 3,274 nuisances, an increase of 618 nuisances on the previous year.

Altogether 2,773 nuisances were abated by the end of the year.

The provisions of the Public Health Act and the Bootle Corporation Acts, which enable work to be carried out by default or by agreement, have proved of great value, as the slow process of instituting legal proceedings is obviated, and conditions inimical to health are speedily removed.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of my Deputy, Mr. A. Downie, and all members of the staff for their willing co-operation and enthusiasm in dealing with the increasing amount and complexity of the work in the County Borough.

The following pages contain details of the work of the Public Health Inspectorate during the year.

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1971

STATUTORY ACT	Visits Inspections	Notices Served		Nuisances		Contraventions		Notices Abated	
		Informal	Formal	Reported	Abated	Reported	Abated	Informal	Formal
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936-61									
Complaints Investigated ...	... 1,849	32	1,089	3,274	2,773	—	—	32	1,089
Inspections and Re-inspections ...	... 2,079								
FACTORIES ACTS									
Inspection of Factories (Mech.) ...	... 575								
Inspection of Factories (Non-Mech.) ...	... 58	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20	20	Nil	Nil
Inspection of Factory Outworkers ...	... 8								
OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT									
General Inspections ...	... 606	69	Nil	Nil	Nil	267	135	33	Nil
Re-visits ...	... 330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960									
Routine Inspections ...	... 948	52	Nil	Nil	Nil	161	85	25	Nil
CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956									
No. of Visits and Inspections (1) Houses ...	... 906								
(2) Factories ...	... 54								
No. of Observations (1) Houses and (2) Factories ...	... 86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING ACTS									
Overshadowing ...	... 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Houses in Multiple Occupation, Visits and re-visits ...	... 61	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rooms measured for permitted numbers ...	... 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS AND VISITS:—									
Atmospheric Recording Stations ...	... 327	Noise ...	...	...	...	...	...	124	Verninous Infestations—Cockroaches,
Inspection of Corporation Houses, Voids, etc. ...	... 543	Pet Stores ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Ants, Fleas, Bugs ...
Habitation Certificates issued ...	... 394	Offensive Trades ...	...	...	...	...	...	26	Pigeons ...
Inspections re Housing Applications ...	... 734	Merchandise Marks Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	315	Interviews owners/contractors ...
Infectious Diseases Visits and Re-visits ...	... 379	Diseases of Animals ...	...	...	...	...	...	86	Examination of Plans ...
Investigations for food complaints ...	... 100	Nightdress Regulations ...	...	...	...	...	...	593	Other Incidental Visits ...
Faecal specimens obtained for examination... ...	... 256	No. of Removals arranged ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,711	Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949
Betting Shops ...	... 45	No. of premises treated prior to removal ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,056	Complaints ...
		Dust and Effluvia ...	...	...	...	...	...	96	Premises inspected and re-inspected ...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	Drains tested, and/or sealed ...

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES AND DEFECTS

Public Health Act, 1936

Bootle Corporation Acts, Water Act.

Choked/defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	91
Choked/defective rainwater pipes, waste pipes and gutters						472
Defective yard walls, doors, frames	...	...	...	...	...	96
Defective water closets	...	...	...	...	...	322
Defective house roofs	...	...	...	...	...	305
Defects in domestic water supply	...	...	...	...	...	73
Defective yard surfaces	...	...	...	...	...	42
Dampness in dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	472
Defective plasterwork wall/ceiling	...	...	...	...	...	281
Defective windows	...	...	...	...	...	316
Other defects	...	...	...	...	...	803
Inadequate Art. Light	...	...	...	...	...	1
			Total	...	...	<u>3,274</u>
Nuisances abated by owners	...	...	...	...	...	2,739
Nuisances abated by Corporation (Default/Request)						34
			Total	...	...	<u>*2,773</u>

* Includes nuisances outstanding from previous year.

Factories Act, 1961

Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	3
Inadequate Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	...	...	...	...	...	—
Sanitary Conveniences:						1
(a) Insufficient	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...	...	16
(c) Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to outworkers)	...	...	...	...	...	—
						20

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations

Type of Premises	Visits	Notifica-tions Served	Contraventions	
			Found	Abated
Bakehouses	155	2	12	6
Butchers	53	7	23	13
Cafes, Dining Rooms, Canteens	218	6	20	10
Cold Stores	49	—	—	—
Fishmongers	10	—	—	—
Fish and Chips	32	1	8	5
Food Factories	332	—	—	—
Fruiterers	31	4	14	7
Grocers	208	19	57	28
Ice Cream Premises and Hawkers	160	—	—	—
Licensed Premises	53	7	11	6
Milk Shops	45	1	3	3
Others	128	7	13	7

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

Food Sampling

The Public Analyst, Mr. J. F. Clarke, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., examined 241 samples of food and drugs during the year, of which 12 were formal samples and 140 informal (Table 1), 6 special samples and 83 samples of imported food.

A total of 8 samples were reported as unsatisfactory.

TABLE 1

<i>Informal Samples</i>		<i>Article</i>	<i>Statutory Samples</i>	
<i>Obtained</i>	<i>Adulterated or other irregularity</i>		<i>Obtained</i>	<i>Adulterated or other irregularity</i>
1		Baby Foods		
2		Bread and Breadcrumbs		
8	1 (a)	Butter and Margarine		
3		Canned Fruits		
2		Cheese		
2		Cooking Fats and Oils	1	
9	1 (b)	Cream		
15		Dried and Glace Fruits	3	2 (c) (d)
11		Dried Vegetables		
7		Drugs		
2		Fish Cakes and Dressings		
5		Flavourings and Colourings		
14		Flour Confectionery		
8		Fresh Fruit		
5		Ice Cream		
1		Malted Milk		
3		Other Canned Foods		
5		Quick Frozen Foods		
18	1 (e)	Sauces, Herbs and Spices	1	1 (f)
5		Sausage and Sausage Meat		
2	1 (g)	Shellfish		
3		Soft Drinks	2	1 (h)
6		Table Jellies and Sweet Confectionery		
1		Tea		
2		Wines and Spirits	5	
		Yoghurt		
140	4		12	4

NOTES: (A) Informal Samples. Margarine containing an excess of water. Water 16·2%. Further samples were genuine.

(B) Informal Samples. Double Cream slightly deficient of fat 47·2%. Further samples were genuine.

(C & D) Formal Samples. Processed Fruit (Glacé Fruit) containing an excess of preservative (Sulphur Dioxide). Samples taken at Import entry at Bootle Container-Base. Consignment returned to country of origin.

(E) Informal Sample. Dried Rubbed Sage containing an excess of sandy matter (6·5%).

- (F) Formal Sample. Dried Rubbed Sage containing an excess of sandy matter. All stock withdrawn from sale by firm of Multiple Grocers.
- (G) Informal Sample. Bottled Shrimps in Brine. The sample was in a decomposing state. All stocks removed from retail shop. Manufacturer/Packer ceased production and commodity withdrawn from market.
- (H) Formal Sample. Orange Drink. A soft drink without a label, devoid of fruit juice and containing an excess of saccharine 0·025%. Benzoic Acid 240 ppm. Product to be labelled.

In addition, 234 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination (Table II).

TABLE II

Milk for Heat Treatment- Phosphatase Test/Turbidity .	103
Ice Cream and Water Ices	40
Public Baths Water	27
Liquid Egg-Pasteurised	64

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are 2 premises in the Borough where liquid egg is being pasteurised.

Altogether, 64 samples were obtained from the two plants and all satisfied the alpha amylase test.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

There is only one manufacturer of Animal Feeding Stuffs in the County Borough, and no manufacturer of fertilisers.

Fertilisers —No. of samples	4
Feeding Stuffs—No. of samples	8
	—
	12

Public Health Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations

The Public Analyst examined 69 samples submitted for evidence of preservatives.

Milk

Milk Supplies—There are 176 registered distributors of milk on the register and 12 new licences were issued under the appropriate Special Designation Regulations, 1963, as amended.

There are no farms or shippings situated within the Borough boundaries.

Milk Sampling

The examination of informal samples of milk is carried out in the Health Department by the Gerber process. Altogether, 84 samples were examined by this process with satisfactory results.

Altogether, 103 samples of milk were submitted for the Methylene Blue Test, and 103 for the Phosphatase and Turbidity Tests to indicate the amount of heat treatment to which the milk had been subjected. All passed the Phosphatase Test, and 1 failed the Methylene Blue Test, 3 were void due to storage temperature of more than 70°F.

School Milk—there were 8 samples of milk obtained from schools for bacteriological examination. All passed the Methylene Blue Test and Phosphatase Test.

Ice Cream

7 samples of ice cream and water ices were submitted for chemical analysis and 40 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination.

The results of the 40 samples of ice cream submitted for bacteriological examination were as follows:—

Grade 1, 21; Grade 2, 9; Grade 3, 2; Grade 4, 8.

Persons selling ice cream from vehicles are required to be registered in accordance with the Bootle Corporation Act, 1930.

There are 149 ice cream premises registered.

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the Borough.

Registration of Food Preparation Premises

Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, total 101 which include premises used for the preparation of sausages, potted and preserved meat, fish and other foods, certain butchers' shops and food factories. There were 445 inspections made of these premises.

Unsound Food and Foreign Bodies

During the year 67 complaints were received from members of the public alleging the sale of unsound food or the finding of extraneous matter in food, and 100 visits were made regarding these complaints.

Prosecutions	
Complaint	Result of Proceedings
Food and Drugs Act 1955	
Food Hygiene Regs.	
Cafe—Premises and equipment not kept clean (15 summonses)	£100 Fine
Food and Drugs Act 1955	
Section 2	
Cockroach in Fish Cake	£25 Fine

Unsound Food—Condemned

During the year the following foodstuffs were condemned and voluntarily surrendered:—

Description of Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lb.
Meat (Raw)	1	4	3	1
Fruit (Raw) & Veg.	13	16	1	23
Fish (Raw)	—	13	1	5
<i>Canned Food</i>				
Meat	12	5	3	21
Fruit & Veg.	1	3	—	4
Fish	—	—	—	12
Milk	—	1	—	19
Other Foods	12	9	3	11
Total Weight	41	14	2	12

All condemned food is destroyed by burning at the Corporation's incinerator.

Licensed Premises

During the year 68 visits were made to the 48 licensed premises and 27 licensed clubs in the Borough, and 14 notices were served in respect of 60 nuisances.

Fish and Chip Shops

During the year 32 visits of inspection were made to the 31 fish and chip shops in the Borough.

Food Byelaws

Clean food byelaws made by the Council have been in operation since 28th May, 1951.

These byelaws were made for the purpose of "securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practises in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption".

In general, no great difficulty has been experienced in enforcing the byelaws.

Slaughterhouses

There are no public or private slaughterhouses within the County Borough.

Bakehouses

There were 11 bakehouses in the Borough at the end of the year. Visits of inspection amounted to 155, and it was found necessary to take informal action in respect of the following 12 defects.

Lack of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	2
Broken and uneven floor, defective stairs, passages	...	...	...	...	3
Unsuitable storage facilities	...	...	...	...	2
Defective sink	...	...	...	...	1
Inadequate washing facilities	...	...	...	...	2
Rat infestation	...	...	...	...	1
Unsuitable ceiling finishes	...	...	...	...	1

Food Factories

There were 19 food factories entered on the register at the end of the year. Visits of inspection and re-inspection amounted to 332 during the year and it was necessary to take informal action in respect of the following 11 defects.

Inadequate drainage	...	...	...	...	2
Lack of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	3
Accumulation of trade waste	...	...	...	...	2
Unsuitable floor finishes	...	...	...	...	3
Inadequate supply of antiseptic cream	...	...	...	...	1

Cafes and Canteens

There were 35 canteens and 20 cafes situated in the Borough at the end of the year. There are also 6 dockside canteens and 11 tea cabins situated on the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board Estate.

During the year 218 visits of inspection were made and it was necessary to take informal action in respect of 18 contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970, which have since been remedied.

List of Defects:

Unsuitable or badly worn floors	...	...	...	2
Inadequate first-aid equipment	...	...	...	2
Lack of cleanliness	...	...	...	3
Lack of supply of clean towels, nail brushes	...	...	...	2
Unsuitable sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	2
Inadequate supply of running hot-water	...	...	...	2
Inadequate ventilation to cooking area	...	...	...	1
Inadequate dish-washing facilities	...	...	...	1
Open food exposed for sale	...	...	...	1
Defective wash-hand basin	...	...	...	1
Accumulation of trade waste	...	...	...	1

There was no evidence of any infection arising from the consumption of food on these premises.

Poultry Inspection

- (i) number of poultry processing premises—1.
- (ii) number of visits to these premises—92.
- (iii) total number of birds processed—5,620,354.
- (iv) types of birds processed—Broilers.
- (v) number of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption—58,521.
- (vi) Total number exported—Persian Gulf and Hong Kong—7,500.

Inspection is carried out on the lines set out in the Ministry of Health Circular 22/61. Trained operators inspect every bird during process. Rejected birds are held for further inspection by a public health inspector. Each bird is rendered insensible to pain by stunning with an electrical instrument before slaughter.

Food Hygiene (Gen.) Regs. 1960. Min. of Health Circ 1/67.

Category of Trade	No. of Premises	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. of Premises to which Reg. 19 applies	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Bakehouses	11	11	11	11
Butchers	50	50	50	50
Cafes/Dining Rooms/Canteens...	55	55	55	55
Food Factories	19	19	19	19
Fishmongers	12	12	12	12
Fried Fish Shops...	31	31	31	31
Licensed Establishments ...	48	48	48	48
Greengrocers	39	39	39	39
Grocers	128	128	128	128
Confectioners and Sweets ...	108	108	108	108
	501			

Bootle Corporation Act, 1939

The Food Hygiene (Market, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

Hawkers

There are 22 hawkers registered in accordance with the provisions of the Bootle Corporation Act, 1939. Altogether, 83 inspections were made during the year of registered hawkers and itinerant traders passing through the Borough. Two hawkers were registered during the year. Three notices were served in respect of 6 contraventions.

Under the Bootle Corporation Act, 1939, no person is permitted to carry on the business of a hawker for the sale of meat, meat food products, fish, fruit or vegetables within the Borough unless he is

registered for such purpose, and any premises used for the storage of food are also registered.

The main advantage of registration is that the vehicle and the food storage premises are inspected and, if necessary, brought up to the required standard before approval is given.

Imported Food Regulations

Inland Containerbase

During the year there was an increase of traffic through the Containerbase, and the number of visits and containers examined were considerably in excess of the previous year.

Most of the foodstuffs received at the Containerbase was exported from Australia and was in excellent condition.

A total of 83 samples were submitted for analyses as follows:—

Canned Meat	10	Ground Nuts	8
Canned Meat Products	3	Tomatoes, Paste and Puree ...	9
Butter	4	Dried, Sweetened and Glacè	
Canned Fruit	9	Fruits	14
Olive Oil	2	Gelatine	2
Fresh Fruit	5	Canned Veg. and Fish, Ginger,	
Canned Drinks	4	Cake, Chutney, Molasses ...	12
Cheese	1		

All samples, except 5 samples of glacè fruits, were satisfactory. The 5 samples were found to contain an excess of preservative—sulphur dioxide.

The imported food received at Bootle included the following:—

<i>Containerbase</i>	<i>No. of Containers</i>	<i>Weight in Tons</i>
Canned Fruit	904	14,560
Fresh Fruit	188	3,196
Dried Fruit	178	3,471
Canned Meat	162	2,430
Fresh Meat	50	489
Dairy Products ...	249	3,688
Cereal	183	2,196
Dried Vegetables ...	51	712
Other Goods	38	549
	2,003	31,291
Received at Warehouses	148	2,172
TOTAL	2,151	33,463

The amount of food condemned from the Containerbase was 3 tons 5 cwt. 9 lbs.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	79	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	197	595	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	16	36	Nil	Nil
Total	228	710	Nil	Nil

2.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)	
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred			
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)		
Want of Cleanliness ...	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Overcrowding ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Unreasonable temperature	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Inadequate ventilation ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Sanitary Conveniences:						
(a) Insufficient ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	16	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Total	20	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	

Outwork

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecu- tions (7)
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc. ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cleaning and Washing	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Household Linen...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Factories/Other Buildings

During the year 86 plans of proposed buildings were examined and amendments were recommended in 63 cases.

Outworkers

At the end of the year no outworkers were entered on the register.

Offensive Trades

There were 4 offensive trades established in the Borough at the end of the year. The number of visits to these premises amounted to 36.

List of Offensive Trades:—

Soap Boiling	...	...	...	...	1
Fat Melting	...	...	...	...	2
Rag Sorting	...	...	...	...	1

Dust and Effluvia

During the year 96 visits of investigation were made to premises concerning complaints of alleged emissions of dust and effluvia.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1971

Registration and Inspection

During the year, 45 premises were newly registered comprising 11 offices, 22 retail shops, 3 warehouses and 9 catering establishments; 38 premises were deleted from the register.

Operation of the General Provisions of the Act

Copies of reports of the results of examinations of 5 lifts were received and visits were made to the premises concerned. Generally, no serious difficulty has been experienced in operating the general provisions of the Act.

The following table sets out the type and number of contraventions found during the year.

<i>Section</i>	<i>No. of Contraventions Found</i>		
4	Lack of cleanliness	30	
6	Unsuitable temperature	20	
7	Unsuitable ventilation	1	
8	Insufficient lighting	9	
9	Insufficient/unsuitable sanitary accommodation	43	
10	Insufficient/unsuitable washing facilities	22	
12	Unsuitable clothing accommodation	4	
15	Lack of eating facilities	3	
16	Defective floors passages, stairs	30	
17	Inadequate fencing of machinery	2	
24	Insufficient first-aid equipment	27	
50	No 'Abstract' of OSRP Act displayed	29	
	Miscellaneous	42	
	TOTAL		262

Accidents

During the year 28 accidents were notified on form O.S.R.2. The injured persons included 14 men, 11 women, 2 girls and 1 boy.

The majority of accidents (9) occurred in shops followed by catering establishments (8), warehouses (6), and the remainder (5) occurred in offices. More accidents (11) resulted from falls than from any other single source. In two cases the injured persons stepped upon or struck against an object; two persons were struck by falling objects, 7 were injured while handling goods, and 6 were not specified.

Prosecutions

There was one prosecution. The firm concerned pleaded guilty to having an unfenced dangerous machine (Sec. 17) and employing a young person to clean such a machine (Sec. 18). The Company were fined £25 on each summons plus 4s. 9d. costs, a total of £50 4s. 9d.

STATISTICAL DATA

TABLE A
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTION

TABLE A REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS	Class of Premises (1)	Number of premises newly registered during the year (2)	Total Number of registered premises at end of year (3)	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year (4)
	Offices	11	259	123
	Retail Shops	22	395	258
	Wholesale shops, ware- houses	3	71	66
	Catering establishments open to the public, can- teens	9	86	90
	Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
	TOTALS	45	811	537

TABLE B
NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING GENERAL
INSPECTIONS) TO REGISTERED PREMISES

936

TABLE C
ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN
REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

TABLE C ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPL- OYED IN REGIS- TERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR	Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
	Offices	4,980
	Retail Shops	1,740
	Wholesale departments, warehouses ...	886
	Catering establishments open to the public	560
	Canteens	151
	Fuel storage depots	—
	TOTAL	8,317
	Total Males	3,706
	Total Females	4,611

TABLE F—STAFF

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act ...	4
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	1

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

There are four stations established in the Borough for measuring and recording atmospheric pollution at selected sites as follows:—

1. Civil Defence Station, Knowsley Road—
 - (a) Standard deposit gauge;
 - (b) Smoke filter and volumetric apparatus for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide.
2. Grammar School, Netherton—
 - (a) Standard deposit gauge;
 - (b) Semi-automatic smoke and sulphur dioxide “multiport” 8 port valve sequential sampler.
3. Health Department, Balliol House—
 - (a) Semi-automatic smoke and sulphur dioxide “multiport” 8 port valve sequential sampler.
4. St. George of England School, Fernhill Road—
 - (a) Semi-automatic smoke and sulphur dioxide “multiport” 8 port valve sequential sampler.

Smoke Control Areas

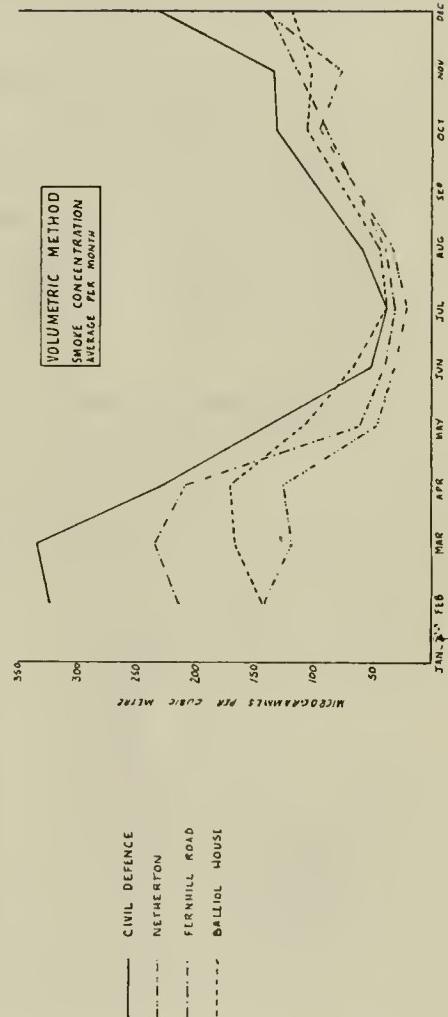
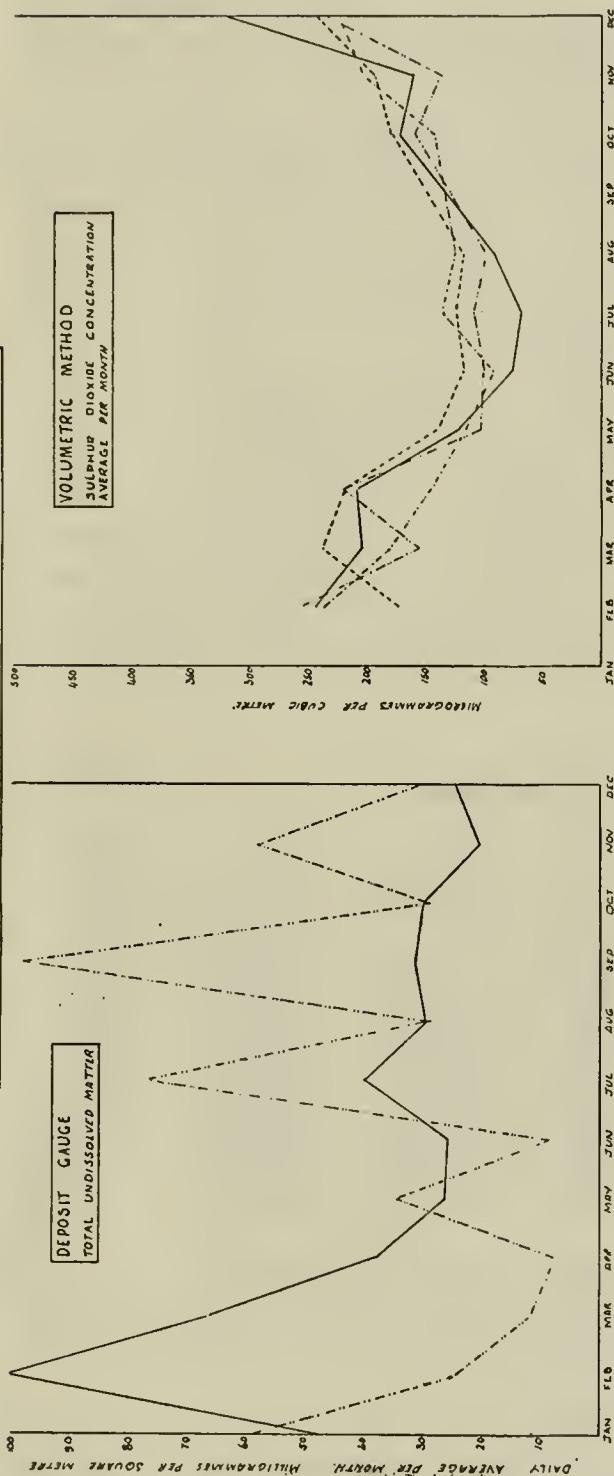
The Bootle and Litherland Smoke Control Order No. 1 was confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Environment on the 24th December, 1970, the date of operation of the order being 1st July, 1971. A Clean Air Exhibition in the form of an Exhibition House at 52 Walker Drive was opened by His Worship the Mayor of Bootle Alderman F. P. Morris, J.P., and the Chairman of Litherland Urban District Council, Councillor W. H. Lightfoot, on the 25th January, 1971. The object of the exhibition was to give tenants living in the area the opportunity of seeing for themselves various approved heating appliances and to obtain information and advice on smokeless fuels and smoke control areas generally.

This being the first joint smoke control area, the exhibition house was used by both authorities and proved to be quite successful. Each householder in the area had a letter from their respective authorities, explaining how to convert their particular premises and with an invitation to attend the exhibition house.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1971

85

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1968



A complication in this particular area was that some 120 houses situated in Bootle had been included in an area which was to be improved under the Housing Acts 1957 and 1969. It was decided to make a variation order excluding these properties from the Bootle and Litherland No. 1 Smoke Control Order.

The Bootle and Litherland Smoke Control Order No. 1 date of operation was postponed until the 1st November, 1971, by the Council in order to enable conversion work on properties in Smoke Control Area to be completed.

Suspension of Smoke Control Orders

Smoke Control was reintroduced in the Borough on the 1st May, 1971. The Clean Air (Suspension of Smoke Control—Bootle) Order 1970 was revoked on the 30th April, 1971. The effect of this re-introduction is that in those areas affected by confirmed Smoke Control Orders it is an offence under Section 11 of the Clean Air Act 1956 for smoke to be emitted from a chimney of a building within a smoke control area, and under Section 9 (1) and (2) of the Clean Air Act 1968 it is an offence to acquire or sell certain solid fuels in smoke control areas.

Smoke Control Areas

Progress Report

Area	Acreage	Premises	Date Council made Order	Date of Confirmation	Date of Operation
1	73	634	1/7/1959	17/6/1960	1/6/1961
2	61	637	1/7/1959	17/6/1960	1/6/1961
3	97·16	1,105	27/7/1960	15/5/1961	1/12/1961
4	307	989	7/3/1962	14/6/1962	1/6/1963
5	66	540	3/10/1962	26/4/1963	1/11/1963
6	170	568	4/3/1964	15/7/1964	1/7/1965
7	299	1,219	7/7/1965	9/12/1965	1/12/1966
8	36	459	27/6/1966	7/12/1966	1/11/1967
9	185·8	1,052	3/7/1968	9/10/1968	1/6/1969
Sefton Bootle and Litherland No. 1	276	837	5/7/1968	9/10/1968	1/6/1969
	193	*1,927	30/4/1970	24/12/1970	1/11/71

* Figure amended (Annual Report 1970. Printers error which read 1297).

Industrial and Commercial Premises

Altogether 54 visits were made to industrial and commercial premises, in connection with the Clean Air Act.

In 10 cases notice of intention to install new furnaces were received.

Chimney Heights (Section 6 Clean Air Act 1968)

During the year 6 plans showing new chimneys were submitted for approval. In 1 case, an amendment to the height of the chimney was required having regard to the recommendations contained in the "Memorandum of Chimney Heights". This amendment was carried out. All 6 applications were approved.

Dark and Black Smoke

There were 52 contraventions of Section 1 of the Principal Act, but legal proceedings were not considered necessary as in all cases the contraventions were immediately remedied following visits by the Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

The following information relating to applications for the tenancy of Corporation houses up to 31st December, 1971, has been supplied by the Housing Manager.

No. of applicants living in rooms inside the Borough...	948
No. of applicants living in rooms outside the Borough	200
Total No. of applicants living in rooms	1,148
No. of applicants who are Householders inside the Borough	1,091
No. of applicants who are Householders outside the Borough	192
Total No. of applicants who are Householders ...	1,283
Total No. of applicants up to December 1971 ... (includes applicants listed below)	2,431
Applications received on the waiting list during 1971:—	
Applications received from persons living in rooms inside the Borough	489
Applications received from persons living in rooms outside the Borough	65
Total of applications received from persons living in rooms	554
Applications received from persons who are Householders inside the Borough	168
Applications received from persons who are Householders outside the Borough	29
Total of applications received from persons who are Householders	197
Total number of applications received during 1971 ...	751

The Borough Architect has supplied the following information relating to houses erected during the year:—

1. No. of Dwellings Erected in 1971:—

(a) by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	69
1 bedroom dwellings	...	...	30		
2 bedroom dwellings	...	...	26		
3 bedroom dwellings	...	...	Nil		
4 bedroom dwellings	...	...	13		
(b) by other Authorities	...	...	...	...	Nil
(c) by other Bodies or Persons	...	...	...	...	140

2. No. of Dwellings Demolished in 1971:—

(a) by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	97
(b) by other Authorities	...	...	...	(prefabs.)	7
(c) by other Bodies or Persons	...	...	...	...	Nil

Slum Clearance**SUMMARY OF SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRESS**

Year	No. of C.O.'s	No. of C.P.O.'s	No. of dwelling-houses	No. of persons to be displaced	No. of persons displaced	No. of houses demolished
1951 ...	1	—	33	189	—	—
1952 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953 ...	—	1	83	383	292	33
1954 ...	—	1	70	294	222	12
1955 ...	5	1	122	574	258	68
1956 ...	1	2	458	1725	654	134
1957 ...	1	1	10	44	779	207
1958 ...	—	—	—	—	1066	251
1959 ...	—	2	176	797	1	54
1960 ...	—	—	—	—	703	26
1961	2	—	6	11	72	130
1962 ...	4	—	21	112	50	27
1963 ...	1	3	378	1651	331	73
1964 ...	—	2	10	45	756	14
1965 ...	—	—	—	—	770	290
1966 ...	—	2	123	720	144	83
1967 ...	—	2	220	892	—	1
1968 ...	—	4	110	405	1452	156*
1969 ...	—	2	232	724	545	94
1970 ...	—	3	99	313	350	114
1971 ...	—	3	103	328	261	64
TOTALS	15	29	2,244	9,207	8,706	1,781

**SUMMARY OF SLUM CLEARANCE OTHER THAN BY
CLEARANCE ORDER OR COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER**

Year	Closing Orders	Certs of Unfitness	Informal Action	No. of Dwellings	No. of persons displaced	No. of houses demolished
1951/65	10	15	28	53	178	34
1966	1	—	—	—	3	5
1967	3	—	—	2	20	—
1968	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969	—	—	—	—	10	—
1970	—	—	—	—	112	53
1971	—	—	—	—	12	4
TOTALS	14	15	28	55	335	96

* This figure was omitted from the 1968 Annual Report.

Compulsory Purchase Orders

Three Compulsory Purchase Orders were made during the year:—
 The Bootle (Chesnut Grove Housing No. 1) C.P.O. 1971;
 The Bootle (Chesnut Grove Housing No. 2) C.P.O. 1971;
 The Bootle (Oriel Road Housing No. 1) C.P.O. 1971.

Closing Orders

No Closing Orders were made during the year.

Public Inquiries

Four public inquiries were held as a result of objections to the following Compulsory Purchase Orders:—

The Bootle (Chesnut Grove Housing 1 and 2) C.P.O. 1971;
 The Bootle (Oriel Road Housing No. 1) C.P.O. 1971;
 The Bootle (Bootle Village Langdale Street) C.P.O. 1970;
 and
 The Bootle (Bootle Village Park Grove) C.P.O. 1970.

Vandalism in Areas Affected by Demolition

Sustained efforts have been made to combat vandalism in clearance areas in the course of demolition. These include the removal of items of value as soon as the premises are vacated, and the removal of unwanted bedding and furniture and similar articles by the Litter Patrol. The programme of rehousing is designed to clear complete blocks of terrace property over as short a time as possible in order to facilitate demolition and to avoid one or two houses remaining occupied for long periods in an otherwise terrace of void houses.

Daily visits are made to clearance areas to ensure that premises are properly sealed.

Rent Act, 1957

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1)	Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	...	1
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue Certificates of Disrepair		Nil
(3)	Number of decisions to issue Certificates of Disrepair—		
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...
	(b) in respect of all defects	...	...
(4)	Number of undertakings given by Landlords under paragraph 5 of the Ninth Schedule	...	...
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the Ninth Schedule	...	Nil
(6)	Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	...	Nil

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	...	Nil
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	...	Nil
(9) Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	...	...	...	...	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	Nil

Part III—Applications for Certificates under Paragraph 8 (2) of the Ninth Schedule—

(a) By Tenants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Applications Granted—</i>								
(a) Tenants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Houses in Multiple Occupation

No. of houses visited and revisited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
No. of houses found to be in multiple occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
No. of houses requiring application of Management Code (Section 12)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of Statutory Notices served requiring additional facilities (Section 15)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of references to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor regarding provision of means of escape from fire (Section 16)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

Special Applicants for Rehousing

During the year 11 reports were made for consideration by the Medical Officer of Health in connection with applications for priority in rehousing.

Municipal Houses

On a change of tenancy all municipal houses are inspected, and during the year 1,010 houses were visited. Of these, 394 were vacant at the time of visit and 394 habitation certificates were issued after treatment or repair of the premises. Altogether, 24 rooms were measured in Corporation owned houses for computation of permitted numbers of occupants.

The Borough Architect was notified in 93 cases regarding defects found on inspection of municipal houses.

Improvement of Dwellinghouses

Housing Act 1969

The Housing Act 1969 makes enhanced provision for the improvement of dwellinghouses by grant aid for those houses lacking amenities, and makes provision for controlled tenancies of houses to be transmuted into regulated tenancies providing they qualify regarding amenities and state of repair. One of the main objects of this Act is to encourage the rehabilitation of dwellings which should result in dwellings, although not of the standard of new ones, of a reasonably high standard with a further life expectancy of 15-30 years at least. A total of 787 special inspections or re-inspections regarding Qualification Certificate applications were made, and 294 special inspections or re-inspections regarding Improvement Grants. In all cases recommendations were made to owners regarding necessary works of improvement and repair.

Housing Act 1969—Qualification Certificates:

Total No. of applications received for Qualification Certificates under Section 44 (1)	543
No. of applications not considered because houses did not have standard amenities	53
No. of Qualification Certificates issued under Section 44 (1) ...	111
No. of Provisional Qualification Certificates issued under Section 44 (1)	24

Housing Act, 1964—Grants to Improve Dwellinghouses

No. of applications for grants to improve houses	122
--	-----

Housing Act, 1964 (Section 19)—Improvement of Dwellinghouses

No. of applications in respect of compulsory improvements to dwellings made by tenants	30
--	----

Housing Act, 1969, Part II—Area Improvements

In order to obtain information for consideration by a Working Party on proposed Improvements Areas within the Borough, special general surveys and inspections of 3 areas were undertaken including detailed inspections of a representative sample of the dwellings in the areas.

General House Inspections

Altogether, 203 special inspections and reports were made of dwelling-houses after complaints were received, and 42 special inspections and reports were made of dwelling-houses offered for sale to the Local Authority.

Dangerous structures observed during routine inspections were notified to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor in respect of 98 premises, and in addition, 27 notifications were forwarded regarding refuse collection and disposal; 40 notifications were forwarded in respect of dwellings affected by defects in street drains or sewers; 31 regarding surface paving contiguous to dwellings where complaints were received from tenants of dwelling-houses, and 7 notifications regarding inadequate or the absence of means of escape in case of fire.

GENERAL

Noise Abatement

During the year 43 complaints were received concerning nuisances caused by excessive noise and vibration from various sources, and 124 visits of investigation were made.

Analysis of source of complaints

Nuisances Confirmed

<i>Industrial</i>	<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Domestic</i>	<i>Road Works/ Demolition</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
6	5	6	8	1	26

Nuisances Remedied

6	5	6	8	1	26
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The Nightdresses (Safety) Regulations 1967

During the year 30 visits were made to shops within the Borough where children's nightdresses are offered for sale.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses within the County Borough.

Prosecution for Non-abatement of Nuisances—

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93

There were no prosecutions for non-abatement of sanitary nuisances during the year.

Legal proceedings are very often obviated as a result of the Corporation carrying out the work in default, or by agreement with the owners concerned.

Disinfestation

During the year the household effects of 515 families and their houses were disinfested.

Canal Boats

There were no inspections of canal boats on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal within the Borough. Bootle is not a registration authority.

Stables

There is now only one stable in the Borough.

Exhumations

There were no exhumations during the year.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

There are 5 pet shops in the area, for which licences were issued during the year and 10 visits were made to these premises.

Pigeons

During the year 26 visits were made concerning nuisances caused by feral pigeons on domestic and commercial buildings.

Water Supply

The County Borough of Bootle is supplied with water by the Liverpool Corporation, the source being upland surfaces in North Wales and Lancashire.

All dwellinghouses within the Borough are supplied with water from the public mains direct to the houses.

Underground Water Supplies

There are 8 boreholes situated in the Borough, 6 of which are in constant use; the water is used for industrial purposes only.

The depths vary between 250 ft. and 600 ft. yielding supplies from 3,000 to 6,000 gallons per hour.

The pH values are from 7·2 to 7·7.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

The disposal of sewage for the major part of the Borough is by direct discharge to the tidal waters of the River Mersey through a number of outfalls in the Dock Estate. These sewerage facilities are adequate. The West Lancashire Rural District Council have a major scheme which in due course will relieve the Homer Green Sewage Works.

Public Swimming Baths

There is one Public Swimming Bath at Balliol Road containing two Swimming Pools 100 feet x 30 feet and 60 feet x 20 feet respectively.

Sea water from the River Mersey is used for filling, and the filtration and chlorination plants operate at a four-hourly turnover. Several checks of the chlorination content and pH value are made daily by the Baths Superintendent when the Swimming Pools are in use.

26 samples of the water from the Swimming Pool were taken for bacteriological examination, all of which were satisfactory.

Hairdressers and Barbers

Section 96 of the Bootle Corporation Act, 1959, provides that any person carrying on the business of hairdresser or barber shall be registered by the Corporation and the premises shall be so registered. The Corporation has made bye-laws to secure the cleanliness of premises registered under this section and of the instruments, towels and equipment used therein; and the cleanliness of the persons employed in such premises in regard to both themselves and their clothing. There are 47 registered premises.

Caravan Dwellings

There are no licensed caravan dwellers situated within the County Borough, nor are there any sites for this purpose. Periodically fun fairs visit the parks and one other site, but as they are subject to special exemption, licensing is not required.

Rodent Control—The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

There are three permanent rodent operators engaged in carrying out duties under the above mentioned enactment.

The staff are carrying out continuous visitations to premises in the Borough, and all factors giving rise to infestation are dealt with immediately. Many cases necessitate the taking up of floors, yard surfaces and passages, leading in some cases to extensive drainage repairs and reinstatement.

Systematic inspection of private dwelling houses continued and during the year 3711 were inspected and re-inspected, 1255 were found to be infested, 302 by rats and 953 by mice.

(1) **Sewer Treatment**—During the year the sewers were again treated with fluoracetamide for rodent control, only one visit was made to each manhole. This was possible because the high percentage of clearance achieved with fluoracetamide in previous years made it unnecessary to pay more than one visit to each manhole. This has had the effect of greatly reducing the cost of the treatment of the sewers for rodent control. Altogether 3081 manholes were treated in this way.

(2) **Demolition Sites**—The control of rats from sewers and drains during the demolition of Clearance Areas subject to Clearance Orders has been given special consideration, so as to avoid the possibility of any new building or adjacent property from becoming infested.

All owners of the properties concerned are requested, in writing, to inform the Health Department of the proposed date of demolition, and they are also informed of the Department's requirements as to the sealing of the drains. Before the drains are sealed, each drain inlet is baited with a rodenticide, and the actual sealing of the drains is carried out under the supervision of a Public Health Inspector; 212 drains were sealed in this manner.

Rabbits, Flies, Cockroaches, Crickets, Rats

The Whabbs Tip was treated by the staff for the above infestations at regular intervals.

Public Conveniences

There are 14 public conveniences under the supervision of the department.

The public convenience staff consists of 4 men and 3 women. They cleanse every public convenience at least twice a day and in special cases three times a day. Their work was made more difficult by the ever increasing amount of vandalism which took place almost continuously throughout the year, necessitating the closing down of conveniences for short periods to enable repair work to be carried out.

School Health Service

General

School Attendance and Population

Medical Inspections

Medical Treatment

Specialist Clinics

Infectious Diseases/Immunisation

Handicapped Pupils

School Dental Service

Miscellaneous

Annual Statistics

GENERAL INFORMATION

Cost

The gross cost of medical inspection and treatment for the twelve months ended March 31st, 1971, was £43,261 compared with £35,957 for the preceding year. Sundry receipts totalled £607 compared with £557 for the preceding year. The net cost per child based on the number on the school rolls was £2.47, and the net cost in terms of a penny rate was 1.32p.

Clinic Sessions Held	Knowsley Road Clinic	Balliol Road Clinic	Glover's Lane Clinic
Examination and/or treatment	By staff of local health authority	Under arrangements made with the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board	By staff of local health authority
A. Minor ailment and other non-specialist examination or treatment	Daily a.m.	—	Daily a.m. —
B. Dental	Daily	—	—
C. Ophthalmic	... ... ...	—	Twice weekly —
D. Orthopaedic	... ... ...	Fortnightly —	—

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND POPULATION

The following statement records the attendance position in January, 1972, and shows a decrease of 189 on the combined rolls of the Primary and Secondary Schools as compared with the previous year. There were also 120 children on the roll of St. Paul's School for educationally sub-normal pupils and 59 children on the roll of St. Luke's School.

			<i>Number</i>		<i>No. on Rolls</i>		<i>Average Attendance</i>
<i>Primary Schools—</i>							
County	...	...	18	...	3849	...	3448
Voluntary	...	...	20	...	5455	...	4893
			—		—		—
			38	...	9304	...	8341
			—		—		—
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>							
County	...	...	6	...	3375	...	2979
Voluntary	...	...	5	...	3001	...	2618
			—		—		—
			11	...	6376	...	5597
			—		—		—
<i>St. Paul's School (all ages)</i>	...		1	...	120	...	103
<i>St. Luke's School (all ages)</i>	...		1	...	59	...	43
Number on Rolls (all schools)	...	...			15680		

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

A statistical summary of the findings of medical inspection and of the kind of treatment required will be obtained in the Ministry of Education Returns at the end of this Report.

Periodic Medical Inspections

The periodic medical inspections of school children in the three age groups has been continued, and during the year the number of inspections totalled 4,599. The number of children inspected in each group was as follows:—

Entrants ...	...	...	2396
Intermediate ...	...	...	101
Seniors ...	...	...	2102

Routine inspections were carried out on a further 167 children outside these groups and included the children attending nursery classes.

Special Examinations

The number of children presented for special inspection was 2,610 as compared with 3,848 in the preceding year. Special examinations are those carried out at the request of a parent, teacher, doctor, nurse or other person, and also include the examination of children referred for the following reasons:—

Fitness for employment and entertainment ...	...	74
Ascertainment of educational subnormality	...	93
Freedom from Infection	...	72
Boarding-out examinations	...	52

Re-Examinations

4,443 children, who following examination either in school or at the clinic were referred for treatment or further examination were re-examined during the year, compared with 4,986 during the previous year.

General Condition

It will be noted in the Department of Education and Science Statistical returns Part 1 table A on page 120 that out of a total of 4,599 children examined, none were grouped as in unsatisfactory condition.

Juvenile Offenders

No reports were requested during the year for juvenile offenders.

Comparative Heights and Weights

YEAR			BOYS			
	Infants		Primary Leavers		Secondary Leavers	
	Av. Ht. cm.	Av. Wt. kg.	Av. Ht. cm.	Av. Wt. kg.	Av. Ht. cm.	Av. Wt. kg.
1971	109.2	19.5	136.8	32.4	163.9	53.2
1970	111.5	20.1	137.9	32.5	162.2	52.1
1969	113.1	20.5	138.8	33.8	161.8	48.9
1968	111.0	20.3	138.1	33.3	163.0	54.5
1967	111.7	20.1	138.3	33.2	163.1	53.0
1966	111.1	20.2	137.4	32.4	161.4	51.8
1965	110.7	19.9	137.1	32.9	161.3	52.3
1964	110.6	20.0	132.4	31.2	160.4	51.0
1963	110.3	20.0	136.7	32.5	159.4	49.8
1962	110.7	19.9	138.3	33.3	159.7	50.5

YEAR			GIRLS			
	Infants		Primary Leavers		Secondary Leavers	
	Av. Ht. cm.	Av. Wt. kg.	Av. Ht. cm.	Av. Wt. kg.	Av. Ht. cm.	Av. Wt. kg.
1971	111.3	22.5	141.5	35.6	157.9	52.2
1970	109.6	19.1	138.2	33.1	157.0	54.5
1969	113.1	20.1	138.8	33.4	153.0	55.1
1968	110.0	19.6	139.0	33.6	157.0	52.2
1967	110.3	19.4	138.2	33.9	157.1	52.1
1966	110.1	19.6	137.8	33.3	157.6	52.7
1965	110.0	19.5	135.8	32.5	157.4	52.4
1964	109.4	19.3	133.9	32.4	156.5	51.5
1963	113.5	20.0	138.0	32.0	155.8	50.1
1962	109.9	19.5	138.4	33.3	156.4	51.7

Vision

The vision of the children is examined at regular intervals during their school career by the School Nurses, and if a defect is found, they are referred to the School Medical Officer or the Ophthalmic Surgeon for further examination. The results of the inspections during the year were as follows :—

<i>Age Group</i>		<i>Number examined</i>	<i>Referred for further examination</i>
5 years	...	1634	123
8 years	...	1347	72
11 years	...	101	6
13 years	...	1472	39
Senior leavers	...	2102	85
TOTAL		6656	325

At routine inspection 28 cases of mild inflammatory conditions of the external eye were observed, and a further 115 cases were treated at the minor ailments clinics. 179 children were found to have a squint.

Hygiene Inspections

The total number of examinations of children in the schools by school nurses for verminous conditions was 52,794, and there were 696 instances in which the children were noted as unclean.

The following table gives the comparable figures for the past ten years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of heads inspected</i>	<i>Number of heads found to be unclean</i>	<i>Mean number on school rolls</i>
1971	52794	696	15620
1970	46706	714	15696
1969	46313	701	15828
1968	44391	604	15924
1967	48410	984	16001
1966	44414	995	16059
1965	43427	612	15800
1964	39517	645	15828
1963	41841	682	15591
1962	33683	626	15145

Audiometry

Hearing tests are carried out as a routine at the Infant Welfare clinics; particular attention is paid to babies on the "at risk" register and to those children whose speech development is slow. Pure tone audiometry is undertaken by the school nurses on the six year old children. If a defect of hearing is found, the test is repeated and the child examined by a medical officer and if necessary referred to the family doctor or to a consultant for further investigation. During the year 1457 audiometry tests were carried out in schools or at the clinics. A total of 43 children were referred for consultant opinion.

There are 4 deaf school children and 12 with partial hearing attending special schools in other areas.

Of the 70 children found at the routine inspections to require observation or treatment for deafness, the majority had a mild form; but it is essential that the teacher should be aware of the disability and that the child should be suitably positioned in class.

The cause in many cases was a mild infection of the middle ear which is often the aftermath of measles or other upper respiratory infection. The next decade could see the elimination of deafness from this cause as clean air programmes progress, classes in infant schools become smaller and measles vaccination is carried out in the second year of life.

Children in Care

52 children boarded-out with foster parents were examined during the year at the request of the Children's Officer.

Employment of Children and Young Persons

During the year 54 boys and 20 girls desiring employment as messengers, were examined, and certificates of fitness were granted in all cases. These interviews gave an opportunity for advice to be given on health education. For some children it is a useful method of giving them an insight into the adult world of employment.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

Minor Ailments

These clinics are held every morning from 9 a.m. to 10.15 a.m. at each of the three clinic centres. Whenever possible a medical officer is present to supervise the treatment undertaken by the nurses, and in particular the verrucae. In addition, it is a period of time when the doctor is available to discuss various problems with other members of the staff, head teachers, parents and social workers. Frequently too, child guidance supervision, medical examinations and reports are completed during the sessions.

During the year the clinics dealt with 3,384 defects, amongst which 38.8% were minor septic infections of the skin. The attendances numbered 12,320 excluding 120 attendances of children below school age, as compared with a total of 13,471 in 1970, 183 exclusion certificates were given.

Skin Diseases

One case of ringworm, 68 of scabies, 80 of impetigo were treated during the year. In addition there were 1,316 cases of other skin diseases including warts and verrucae.

Verrucae

The incidence of verrucae continues high. The children's feet are inspected regularly by the physical education instructors, and all cases are referred for treatment to the minor ailment clinics. The treatment is time consuming, as usually six attendances are required. Advice on foot hygiene is given in the schools and at the clinics.

The following figures show the incidence of verrucae since 1962.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
1971	106	223	329
1970	127	206	333
1969	147	175	322
1968	144	176	320
1967	149	189	348
1966	112	187	299
1965	80	140	220
1964	49	105	154
1963	23	63	86
1962	25	49	74

Scabies

Although the incidence of scabies has decreased this year, particular care is still to be taken at cleanliness inspections to make sure that all cases receive treatment. When a case occurs, a routine check is made on all the other children in the class. The home is visited by the nurse and the other children in the family are examined. Cases are referred to the clinic or to the family doctor for treatment.

The prevention of scabies is best obtained by increasing vigilence, early diagnosis and rapid treatment in every case.

The incidence of scabies among school children is shown in the following table:—The yearly incidence is shown from 1944.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>
1971	68	1957	40
1970	91	1956	26
1969	175	1955	43
1968	111	1954	25
1967	78	1953	22
1966	90	1952	10
1965	74	1951	8
1964	24	1950	9
1963	18	1949	25
1962	13	1948	40
1961	8	1947	76
1960	33	1946	159
1959	20	1945	201
1958	33	1944	382

Speech Therapy

Five children attended the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital, Myrtle Street, Liverpool, during the year for speech therapy.

Nocturnal Enuresis Clinic for School Children

The aim of the Clinic is to exclude as far as possible any pathological cause for the condition and then to treat on the lines of general advice and encouragement with particular involvement of the child.

On the first visit a full history is taken with particular reference to mental development, emotional disturbance and previous urological symptoms. A physical examination is then done to exclude a urological or neurological cause, and finally routine examination of the urine is carried out.

The mother is advised to give every encouragement to the child to remain dry, while the child is asked to keep a chart of dry and wet nights.

The patients are followed up monthly. If a case is not improving the child is referred for a pad and bell apparatus. The child must be old enough to manipulate the buzzer with minimal guidance—usually from 7 years of age. The following table shows how the equipment was used during the year:—

Number of cases brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of new cases:							
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
<hr/>							
Total number of cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
<hr/>							
Source of Requests (new cases):							
(a) School Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
(b) General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(c) Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
<hr/>							
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
<hr/>							
Cases attended during the year:							
Satisfactory Outcome	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Left District	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
<hr/>							
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
<hr/>							
Cases carried forward to 1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

SPECIALIST CLINICS

Ophthalmic Clinic

I should like to extend my most grateful thanks to Mr. Ernest Allan who has been consultant ophthalmic surgeon to the local education authority now for 50 years. In addition to the valuable professional service he has contributed, his courtesy and kindness has always been appreciated by the children and the staff. Mr. Allan saw 355 new cases at the clinic, and the total number of attendances during the year was 1,172. All children with glasses have their visual acuity tested by Mr. Allan once a year, while the cases of myopia receive a full examination more frequently.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

During the year in the course of the routine school inspections 70 children were found to have a degree of deafness which required treatment or observation. 103 children had signs of otitis media (infection of the middle ear) and there were 87 with other ear defects; a number of these were due to the presence of wax.

114 cases were referred to the Consultant E.N.T. Surgeons, Mr. F. Bauer and Mr. H. Zalin at Stanley Hospital. The reasons for referral were as follows: Otorrhoea 17; other ear defects 21; defects of nose and throat 31; enlarged tonsils and adenoids 20; deafness 25.

At periodic inspections during the year diseases of both tonsils and adenoids was detected in 2·37% of the children. 44 cases were known to have received operative treatment as in-patients at local hospitals.

Orthopaedic Clinic

During the year 22 orthopaedic sessions were held at the School Medical Clinic, Balliol Road, under the supervision of Mr. F. C. Dwyer, the consultant orthopaedic surgeon. A total of 494 children were referred to the clinic, and of these 105 were discharged while 371 were advised to remain under treatment and supervision. 18 cases were referred to hospital for further investigation or treatment.

A service is also provided whereby children who require alterations to their shoes, for orthopaedic reasons, can be dealt with at the clinic.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND IMMUNISATION

Infectious Diseases

The number of notified cases of the principal infectious diseases occurring amongst school children is shown in the following table, which gives the corresponding figures for the previous five years.

		1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
Scarlet Fever	...	...	6	7	7	9
Measles	...	...	5	194	32	64
Dysentery	...	...	9	2	—	3
Food Poisoning	...	3	11	11	—	—
Poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	—	17	—	11	18
Pulmonary T.B....	...	1	2	4	3	—
Non Pulmonary T.B.	...	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	...	1	11	16	11	Notifiable with effect from 15.6.1968

The general incidence of infectious disease amongst school children was again at a satisfactory low level, and no cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria were notified during the year.

Infective Hepatitis

During the year 3 cases were notified, of these was 1 schoolchild, 1 under school age and the remaining 1 was an adult. All known cases were visited by a public health inspector who investigated the cause and gave general advice on hygiene, and a leaflet giving further information was given to the parents.

B.C.G.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health in Circular 19/64, B.C.G. is offered to all children aged 13 years and to older children who have not previously been protected. This year 1,745 children were offered B.C.G. vaccination and 968 accepted. The number of pupils vaccinated in 1971 was 683.

Protection Against Diphtheria and Tetanus

During the year 226 infant school children who had not received protection against Diphtheria and Tetanus in their infancy completed the course of injections.

In addition 974 infant school children were given a booster inoculation against diphtheria and tetanus.

Protection Against Poliomyelitis

During the year twenty-four Infant Schools were visited and 401 children were given a primary course of poliomyelitis vaccine and at the same time 929 children were given booster doses.

Vaccination—Rubella

The Department of Health and Social Security Circular 11/70 stated that vaccination against Rubella should be offered to all girls between their 11th and 14th birthdays, but that priority be given to girls in their fourteenth year of life. The recommendation being made to ensure that as many girls as possible be offered protection before reaching child bearing age, because of the known association of certain foetal abnormalities with rubella infection in pregnancy.

The total number of girls vaccinated in 1971 was 657.

Tracing of Contacts of Tuberculosis cases

When a school child is notified as having tuberculosis, all the children in the same class are given a Heaf Test, and if this is positive, they are referred for further investigation. Teachers in contact are also referred for chest X-Ray.

In July 1971, notification was received that a school child had been admitted to Alder Hey Children's Hospital with Pulmonary Tuberculosis. 31 children from the child's class were given a Heaf Test and 5 referred to the Chest Clinic for further investigation. 12 teachers from the school were referred for chest X-Rays. All of these proved to be negative.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The definition of the various categories of handicapped pupils is set forth in paragraph 4 of Part II of the Handicapped Pupils and Special School Regulations, 1959 (which came into operation on the 1st April, 1959) and the numbers on the Register at the end of the year were as follows :

		<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a)	Blind	1 ...	3 ...	4
(b)	Partially Sighted	6 ...	2 ...	8
(c)	Deaf	2 ...	2 ...	4
(d)	Partially Hearing	8 ...	4 ...	12
(e)	Educationally Sub-Normal ...	116 ...	89 ...	205
(f)	Epileptic	1 ...	— ...	1
(g)	Maladjusted	8 ...	4 ...	12
(h)	Physically Handicapped	21 ...	9 ...	30
(j)	Delicate	4 ...	1 ...	5
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		167	114	281
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

During the year 147 boys and 102 girls were attending Special Schools and Hospital Schools.

Physically Handicapped

Ascertainment of physically handicapped children who are in need of special education is carried out by the Medical Officers. It is desirable to examine these children as soon as possible after the age of two years. There is then time for observation, assessment and rehabilitation of each child, before the decision is taken at 5 years as to his educational requirements.

Physically handicapped children are educated in special day or residential schools for the physically handicapped and at present places for Bootle children are found in the schools of neighbouring authorities. A Day Special School is planned for Bootle and this when built will allow many of these children to be educated nearer home and ensure a closer supervision of their progress.

Today the lives of many children born with a congenital abnormality of the spine and nervous system known as spina bifida can be saved by surgery at an early age. In some cases however physical handicap remains and provision for their education has to be planned as they reach school age.

In 1971, 25 children were in this category of physically handicapped requiring special schooling and they attended schools as follows:—

<i>Residential Schools:</i>				<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Greenbank, Liverpool	...	...	...	2	—
Total	...	...	...	2	—
<i>Day Schools:</i>				<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Fazakerley, Liverpool	...	...	...	12	2
Sandfield Park, Liverpool	...	...	...	3	4
Greenbank	...	...	...	1	1
Total	...	...	...	16	7

Hospital Tuition

Where education is provided for children over the age of two years in hospitals in the area, the Education Committee accepts financial responsibility for Bootle children.

Child Guidance

This service deals with children who are showing problems of personality and behaviour, or of learning. A total of 30 children were treated during the year by Consultant Psychiatrists attached to local hospitals. 20 of these cases attended the Department of Psychological Medicine at Alder Hey Children's Hospital. In addition supervision of these children is maintained by the School Medical Officers.

There is a close co-operation between the members of the various social agencies who may be concerned with these children. These include the school nurses, the education welfare officers, children's officers, probation officers, the local inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the youth employment officers, school teachers and officers of the Police Juvenile Liaison scheme.

Transport

During 1971 transport to various schools in the Liverpool and Bootle area was provided for approximately 140 children whom the Education Committee have adjudged, on consideration of the Principal School Medical Officer's recommendation to be unable to travel to school in the normal way because of their particular handicaps. The children are transported by mini-buses.

Home Teaching

Home teaching was being provided for 18 children who, for medical reasons or because of difficulty of placement, were not on the rolls of Special Schools. Home teaching is normally for two sessions per week (two hours per session), and at present, 5 teachers are engaged in this work.

EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL

St. Paul's Day School (Special)

Report of Mr. A. J. Tanner, Acting Head

<i>Accommodation</i>	120
<i>No. of pupils on roll in December 1971</i>	...	120					
<i>New Admissions during 1971</i>	19			

As in previous years, pupils have continued to take part in various activities with other special schools on Merseyside including football matches against schools from the Liverpool and Lancashire Authorities. The Youth Club activities have included reciprocated visits to other Special School Youth Clubs for socials and dances.

Educational visits to places of interest have included Juniors to Chester Zoo, Middle School to Welshpool, and Seniors to Speke Hall.

The School again had successes in the Bootle and Litherland Exhibition of Arts and Crafts: two first places, three seconds, two thirds, and two commended.

The weekly evening class for former pupils held at St. George of England Evening Institute has proved so successful that another class has had to be formed.

Thanks are again extended to the small body of hard working parents who continue to help both personally and financially with the various excursions that have taken place.

St. Luke's Day School (Special)

Report of Mrs. J. J. Edwards (Headmistress)

<i>Accommodation</i>	60
<i>No. of pupils on roll in December 1971</i>	...	54					
<i>New Admissions during 1971</i>	8			
<i>No. left or transferred</i>	5	

In April 1971, responsibility for the education of mentally handicapped children was transferred from the Health to the Education Department.

Auxiliary staff has been increased by 3 supervisory assistants. Coach transport is provided for approximately 40 children to and from the school, and ambulance transport is provided for approximately 10 children who have additional handicaps. The remainder of the children live locally and are taken to the school by a parent.

Girls from the Countess of Derby School continue to visit weekly, to work with the nursery classes. This year, girls from St. Catherine's School have paid weekly visits, in connection with a community services project. Also, boys from St. Thomas Aquinas School have accompanied the weekly baths session.

The usual programme of activities and educational visits has continued and the school has been visited by many interested parties, i.e. Pupil Midwives, Student Teachers, Parents and Friends.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Report of Mr. D. N. Maxfield, Principal School Dental Officer

School Dental Service

The school dental work was carried out by an equivalent effective strength of approximately 2 dental officers. The output of work per dental officer was increased.

The dental work has been carried out in the two clinics: in Knowsley Road and Gloves Lane, Netherton. The demand for dental treatment has again been greater at Netherton, where the work has once again had to be carried out in a very inadequate clinic.

The amount of dental decay in children's teeth shows no sign of lessening. In this connection the introduction of fluoride into the water supply would be most beneficial. By and large nobody doubts or denies the benefits that accrue from fluoridation and it is sad to think that such an important issue is still subject to dispute and debate.

The Education Committee in December 1969 approved the commencement of evening sessions in the Netherton area, following the recommendation of an Inspector of the Department of Education and Science. These sessions, one 2 hour session per week, commenced in March 1970.

During the year 1971 seventeen sessions were worked by local authority dental staff.

Thanks should once again be given to Dr. A. Bushby for her valuable services in giving dental anaesthetics.

MISCELLANEOUS

Convalescence

During the year 12 school children were referred for convalescence.

As the standard of living has risen during recent years, there has been less call for convalescence. There are still a few children, however, who benefit from the change of diet and environment.

Clothing and Footwear

The number of pupils assisted under the Authority's scheme, in accordance with the provisions of the Education (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1948, in the period January—December, 1971 was as follows:—

TOTAL APPLICATIONS ... 1597 (compared with 1434 last year).

TOTAL CHILDREN DEALT
with 1463 (compared with 1128 last year—
includes 31 Residential Special
Schools cases.)

ISSUES FREE OF COST ... 1463 (Includes 31 Residential Special
School cases, free)

This scheme for provision of clothing gives the opportunity, of which full advantage is taken, of close co-operation between the various agencies interested in the welfare of children. The Medical Officer of Health is notified at once of any cases coming to the notice of the Education Department in which there is a possibility of neglect or ill treatment of children.

Provision of Meals

During the period under review, the Kitchens at St. Winefrides Junior School and St. Luke's School were taken into service.

The total number of School Dinners consumed during the year was:—

Free	...	...	361,967
Paid	...	...	721,614
<hr/>			1,083,581

The Education (Milk) Act 1971

Provision of Free Milk in Junior Schools

Under the provision of the Education (Milk) Act 1971, Local Education Authorities are now required to restrict the supply of free school milk to pupils below the age of 7 years except for children attending special schools.

Local Education Authorities are empowered to supply milk to schoolchildren in respect of whom a Medical Officer of the Authority has issued a certificate stating that their health requires that they should be provided with milk at school.

428 schoolchildren were examined.

209 were found to require milk on health grounds.

The number of one-third pint cartons provided during the period under review was 1,307,471.

The number of individual children supplied with meals and milk on a normal day in October, 1971 was :

	<i>Special Schools</i>			
Meals:	Free	...	...	1,931
	Paid	...	...	3,587
				5,518
	Total	...		127
Milk	...	...	...	3,054
				146

Nursery Classes

	<i>No. of New Admissions in 1971</i>	<i>No. on Roll 18.12.71</i>	<i>Average No. in attendance Jan.—Dec., 1971</i>	
			<i>Linacre</i>	<i>Salisbury</i>
Linacre	38	40		32
Salisbury	42	40		40
St. Mary's	45	30		27
Netherton Moss	47	35		26
Total	172	145		125

The new purpose-built Nursery Class at Netherton Moss School which opened on 13th October, 1970, and had 15 children on roll in 1970, increased to 35 children on roll during 1971.

Staffing of Nursery Classes, 1971

NURSERY	SPRING			SUMMER			AUTUMN		
	Qual. Teachers	Nursery Assts.	Nursery Students	Qual. Teachers	Nursery Assts.	Nursery Students	Qual. Teachers	Nursery Assts.	Nursery Students
Linacre	1	3	—	1	3	—	1	3	—
Salisbury	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2
St. Mary's	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3
Netherton Moss	2	2	—	3	2	—	2	3	—

The Nursery Classes continue to be staffed by qualified teachers and Nursery Assistants.

Training Courses

Under revised regulations, the Bootle Authority now provides a complete two year course of practical training for Nursery Students. The first year of training is centred at Salisbury and St. Mary's Nursery Classes, and the second year of training is at either Netherton Park Infants Department or Our Lady of Walsingham R.C. Infants Department.

4 students successfully completed their training in July, 1971. At the present time 6 students are in the first year of the National Nursery Nurses' Certificate Course.

A Health Visitor attends each Nursery at least once a week, and routine medical examinations of all entrants are made by a School Medical Officer, with appropriate re-examination where the need arises.

Education Cruise 1971

A number of Bootle children went on an educational cruise aboard s.s. Nevassa, visiting ports in North Africa.

44 children were vaccinated against smallpox and 48 were given T.A.B. inoculations by the School Medical Officer, prior to their departure.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Report of Mr. W. W. Cain, Adviser for Physical Education

Swimming

As in previous years, swimming was made available to Primary children (9-11) and Secondary pupils (1st year), and the two pools at Balliol Road were each visited by 51 groups per week during the year. The effort, involving children and swimming instructors throughout the crowded programme, was reflected in the increased numbers of children acquiring R.L.S.S. Awards, particularly the Water Safety Award which is taken successfully by a high number of Primary schoolchildren. The Primary Schools and Secondary Schools Annual Swimming Gala underlined the steadily improving competitive performance of children, but throughout the year emphasis on teaching children to swim remained the first priority.

Schools P.E. Curriculum

A wide variety of activities were undertaken in schools covering major games, gymnastics, dance, dance drama, swimming and outdoor activities. Many minor pursuits ranging through trampolining, archery, fencing, badminton, etc., were also offered.

Eight Schools Sports Associations controlled the children's competitive activities and the entrance of individuals and representative teams in county, regional, and national competitions in football, basketball, swimming, cross-country and athletics. The summer Games and Athletics Centres, controlled by teachers, were again most successful and the attendance of primary children was overwhelmingly high.

Evening Institutes

The three institutes at Netherton, Breeze Hill and St. George of England offered a wide variety of recreational sports activities, and the Keep Fit sessions for those with an interest in fitness for general well being and those who are major games enthusiasts, proved most popular.

Youth Organisations

A crowded swimming programme was enjoyed by those youth groups who were able to be accommodated at Balliol Road Baths, and were more swimming space available this popular activity would certainly increase.

Classes covering most of the major and minor games activities were also offered as part of the programme pursued by youth organisations under the supervision of qualified instructors. The introduction of a "Festival of Sport" served to highlight the keen competitive spirit of those representing their club and team and individual games, and was a very successful feature.

**ANNUAL STATISTICS SENT TO THE DEPARTMENT
OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE**

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

PART I

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND
SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)**

Table A.—Periodic Medical Inspections

(Age Groups inspected By year of Birth) (1)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical examina- tion (2)	PHYSICAL CON- DITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED		No. of Pupils found not to warrant a medical examination (See Note 1 above) (5)	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satis- factory (3)	Unsatis- factory (4)		for defective vision (excluding squint) (6)	for any other condition recorded at Part II (7)	Total individual pupils (8)
1967 and later	317	317	—	—	2	8	9
1966	1148	1148	—	—	20	114	126
1965	827	827	—	—	18	68	84
1964	213	213	—	—	8	15	18
1963	32	32	—	—	—	4	4
1962	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
1961	39	39	—	—	2	3	5
1960	73	73	—	—	3	3	5
1959	95	95	—	—	6	3	9
1958	167	167	—	—	3	4	6
1957	648	648	—	—	29	34	63
1956 and earlier	1200	1200	—	—	48	48	92
TOTAL	4766	4766	—	—	139	304	421

Col. (3) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total ... 100%

Col. (4) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total ... —

Table B.—Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections ...	...	...	...	2,610
Number of Re-inspections ...	...	...	...	4,443
			Total	... 7,053

Table C.—Infestation with Vermin

NOTES.—The numbers recorded at (b), (c) and (d) relate to individual pupils, and not to instances of infestation.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons ...	52,794
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ...	696
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) ...	—
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944) ...	—

PART II

**DEFECTS FOUND BY PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL
INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR**

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)		Periodic Inspections				Special Inspec- tions (7)
			Entrants (3)	Leavers (4)	Others (5)	Total (6)	
4	Skin	T O	4 119	17 89	— 8	21 216	1245 —
5	Eyes a. Vision ...	T O	48 223	85 403	6 36	139 662	28 1
	b. Squint ...	T O	26 102	2 27	— 10	28 139	11 1
	c. Other... ...	T O	4 11	2 7	— 4	6 22	106 9
6	Ears a. Hearing ...	T O	9 28	7 21	2 3	18 52	59 22
	b. Otitis Media...	T O	13 50	5 31	1 3	19 84	9 —
	c. Other... ...	T O	7 51	3 23	— 3	10 77	53 6
7	Nose and Throat ...	T O	31 179	6 100	— 15	37 294	29 8
8	Speech	T O	3 104	— 20	1 33	4 157	19 9
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	T O	13 126	1 20	— 5	14 151	3 —
10	Heart	T O	1 84	— 49	— 7	1 140	1 5
11	Lungs	T O	4 102	— 50	— 6	4 158	1 14
12	Developmental— a. Hernia	T O	4 15	— 1	— 1	4 17	— —
	b. Other	T O	5 174	5 28	— 1	10 203	— 4

PART II—*continued*

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)		Periodic Inspections				Special Inspec- tions (7)
			Entrants (3)	Leavers (4)	Others (5)	Total (6)	
13	Orthopaedic— a. Posture ...	T	—	—	—	—	—
		O	15	14	1	30	—
		T	65	29	2	96	57
	b. Feet ...	O	84	59	14	157	8
	c. Other ...	T	75	19	6	100	107
		O	261	130	62	453	37
14	Nervous System— a. Epilepsy ...	T	—	—	—	—	—
		O	9	9	17	35	2
	b. Other ...	T	5	—	—	5	6
		O	89	47	3	139	28
15	Psychological— a. Development ...	T	—	—	—	—	—
		O	40	46	45	131	9
	b. Stability ...	T	—	4	—	4	42
		O	32	25	6	63	52
16	Abdomen ...	T	2	—	—	2	—
		O	9	15	1	25	—
17	Other ...	T	24	16	—	40	778
		O	374	320	41	708	1

PART III

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

Table A.—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

						<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	...	...	...	...	...	487
Errors of refraction (including squint)	...	...				666
Total	...	...				1153
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	...	...	...	...	...	337

Table B.—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

						<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Received operative treatment—						
(a) for diseases of the ear	...	...	...	...	...	21
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	...					22
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	...					1
Received other forms of treatment	...	...				221
Total	...	...				265
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—						
(a) in 1971	...	...	...	...	...	7
(b) in previous years	...	...	...	...	...	24

Table C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

						<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments	...	...	...	...	...	200
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	200

Table D.—Diseases of the Skin

(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table C of Part I)

						<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	...	.....	...	...	...	—
(b) Body	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	68
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	80
Other skin diseases (includes 329 verrucae)	...					1167
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1316

Table E.—Child Guidance Treatment

						<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	...					30

Table F.—Speech Therapy

						<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated by speech therapists	...	...	...	...	...	5

Table G.—Other Treatment Given

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	1748
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	13
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	683
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above ...	—
Total (a)—(d) ...	2444

SCREENING TESTS OF VISION AND HEARING

- 1(a) Is the vision of entrants tested as a routine within their first year at school? Yes
- (b) If not, at what age is the first routine test carried out? —
- 2 At what age(s) is vision testing repeated during a child's school life? 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16. years
- 3(a) Is colour vision testing undertaken? ... Yes
- (b) If so, at what age? 11 years
- (c) Are both boys and girls tested? ... Yes
- 4(a) By whom is vision testing carried out? ... School Nurse
- (b) By whom is colour vision testing carried out? School Nurse
- 5(a) Is routine audiometric testing of entrants carried out within their first year at school?... No
- (b) If not, at what age is the first routine audiometric test carried out? 6 years
- (c) By whom is audiometric testing carried out? School Nurse

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Attendances and Treatment

	<i>Ages 5 to 9</i>	<i>Ages 10 to 14</i>	<i>Ages 15 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
First Visit	1159	1362	182	2703
Subsequent visits	555	918	135	1608
Total visits	1714	2280	317	4311
Additional courses of treatment commenced	245	470	58	773
Fillings in permanent teeth	625	1828	289	2742
Fillings in deciduous teeth	274	—	—	274
Permanent teeth filled	446	1587	261	2294
Deciduous teeth filled	192	—	—	192
Permanent teeth extracted	175	524	70	759
Deciduous teeth extracted	1217	417	—	1634
General anaesthetics	729	384	25	1138
Emergencies	286	195	35	516
Number of Pupils X-rayed ... ... ...	... ...	... ...	82	
Prophylaxis ... ... ...	... ...	... ...	273	
Teeth otherwise conserved ... ...	... ...	... ...	43	
Number of teeth root filled ... ...	... ...	... ...	3	
Inlays ... ... ...	... ...	... ...	8	
Crowns ... ... ...	... ...	... ...	9	
Courses of treatment completed ... ...	... ...	... ...	2905	
Orthodontics				
New cases commenced during year ... ...	... ...	... ...	18	
Cases completed during year ... ...	... ...	... ...	13	
Cases discontinued during year ... ...	... ...	... ...	1	
No. of removable appliances fitted ... ...	... ...	... ...	6	
No. of fixed appliances fitted ... ...	... ...	... ...	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant ... ...	... ...	... ...	26	
Prosthetics				
	<i>5 to 9</i>	<i>10 to 14</i>	<i>15 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pupils supplied with full upper or full lower (first time)	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	1	20	—	21
Number of dentures supplied	1	20	—	21
Anaesthetics				
	General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers ... ... ... ...	... ...	146	
Inspections				
(a) First inspection at school. No. of Pupils ...	... ...	... ...	5815	
(b) First inspection at clinic. No. of Pupils ...	... ...	... ...	2240	
No. of (a) + (b) found to require treatment ...	... ...	... ...	5084	
No. of (a) + (b) offered treatment ... ...	... ...	... ...	4340	
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic ... ...	... ...	... ...	724	
No. of (c) found to require treatment ... ...	... ...	... ...	456	
Sessions				
	Sessions devoted to treatment ... ... ...	... ...	720	
	Sessions devoted to inspection ... ... ...	... ...	48	
	Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	... ...	1	

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE RETURN OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

PART I

		During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1971											
A	Handicapped children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes	Blind (1)	Partially sighted (2)	Partially Deaf (3)	Partially Hearing (4)	Physically Handicapped (5)	Deli- cate (6)	Mal- adjust- ed (7)	E.S.N. (8)	Epil- epic (9)	Speech De- fects (10)	Total Cois. 1-10 (11)	
B	Children newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	boys	— 1	2	— 2	— 1	1	1	18	1	—	25	
	(i) those included at A above	girls				3					—	27	
B	Children newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	boys	— 1	2	— 2	— 1	1	—	—	12	—	—	15
	(i) those included at A above	girls					—	—	12	—	—	—	13
B	Children newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	boys	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	3	—	—	2	—	—	8
	(i) those included at A above	girls					—	—	—	1	—	—	3
(iii) TOTAL newly placed—B(i) and (ii)	... ...	boys	— 1	2	— 1	— 1	4	3	—	14	—	—	23
		girls							13	—	—	16	
C	Children from Local Authority area, previously regarded as unsuitable for education at school becoming the Local Authority's responsibility with effect from 1st April, 1971										Boys	33	
											Girls	20	

PART III
HANDICAPPED PUPILS AWAITING PLACES IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR RECEIVING EDUCATION IN
SPECIAL SCHOOLS; INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS; IN SPECIAL CLASSES AND UNITS; UNDER SECTION

As at 21st January, 1972:-		Blind (1)	Partially sighted (2)	Partially Deaf (3)	Physically Handi- capped (5)	Mal- adju- sted (7)	E.S.N. (8)	Epileptic (9)	Speech De- fected (10)	Total Cols. 140 (11)
(2) Aged 5 years and over:-										
(i) waiting before 1st January, 1971:-										
(a) whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school										
(b) others										
(a) (a) day places				boys						
(b) boarding places				girls						
(ii) newly assessed since 1st January, 1971:-										
(a) whose parents had refused consent to their admission to (a) day places a special school				boys						
(b) others										
(a) (a) day places				boys						
(b) boarding places				girls						
(3) Total number of children awaiting admission to special schools other than hospital special schools - total of (1) and (2) above:-										
(a) (a) day places										
(b) boarding places				boys						
				girls						

	Partially Blind (1)	Partially Deaf (2)	Partially Hearing (4)	Physically Handicapped (5)	Mal-adjusted Deli-cate (6)	E.S.N. (8)	Epileptic (9)	Speech Dis- fects (10)	Total Cols. 1-10 (11)
D	Number of children from the Authority's area who were boarded in homes and not already included in B above:—								
D	(i) in hospitals	boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2	— —	1 3
D	(ii) in other groups, e.g. units for spastics, etc... ...	boys girls	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
D	(iii) at home	boys girls	— —	— —	— —	4 1	— 2	— —	6 3
D	Total number of handicapped children requiring places in special schools; receiving education in special schools; independent schools; special classes and units; under Section 56 of the Education Act 1944; and boarded in Homes.	boys girls	1 2	2 2	8 4	21 9	4 1	8 4	116 89
D	Totals of A(3); (B)(i) to (iv); C and D(i) to (iii) above ...	boys girls	1 3	6 2	2 2	8 4	21 9	4 1	168 114

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Superannuation

Sickness Scheme

**Employment of School Teachers and Entrants
to Training Colleges**

Nursery Students

Road Traffic Act 1960/Road Safety Act 1967

Travel Concessions Act 1964

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Superannuation Examinations

During the year 118 examinations were held for candidates entering the Corporation's superannuation scheme, of which one person was found to be unfit for employment. A breakdown of these examinations into Departments is shown below.

Borough Architects	13	Libraries	4
Baths	1	Magistrates Clerks	3
Borough Engineers	23	Planning and Estates	4
Education	20	Social Services	13
Fire Service	3	Town Clerks	8
Health	14	Borough Treasurers	3
Housing	8	Weights and Measures	1

Sickness Scheme

7 school caretakers were examined prior to their employment by the Education Department, and were admitted to the Corporation's sickness scheme.

Employment of School Teachers and Entrants to Teacher Training College

11 school teachers were examined prior to their appointment to schools in the Borough, whilst 55 examinations were made for entrants to teacher training colleges.

Nursery Students

During the year 5 examinations were held for candidates entering the Education Committee's Nursery Schools as Student Nursery Nurses.

Road Traffic Act 1960 and Road Safety Act 1967

6 Drivers employed by the Corporation were examined under the above regulations and found to be fit to drive heavy goods vehicles.

Travel Concessions Act 1964

Under the provisions of the above Act, and by arrangement with the Merseyside Passenger Transport Executive, free travel passes are available to aged persons, the blind and the disabled, including those persons with a leg disability of 35% or more. In order to determine the entitlement of persons applying for a free pass because of a 35% leg disability, the Director of Social Services requests the Medical Officer of Health to carry out an examination on the patient and, if upon examination the patient's disability is found to fall within the statutory limits, then a pass is issued by the Social Services Department.

During the year 1971, 92 examinations were carried out, of which 68 qualified for a pass.

APPENDIX

STAFF STRUCTURE

Medical Para-medical and Dental

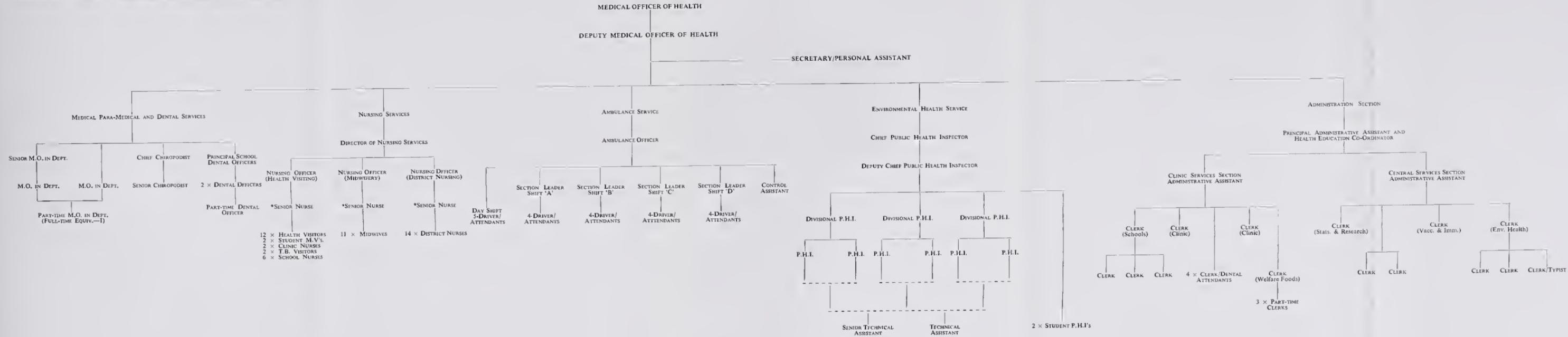
Nursing

Ambulance

Environmental Health

Administration

APPENDIX.—Staff Structure of the Health Department



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